PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.


STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 30 JAN 2001 HIGHEST RN 318459-03-9
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 30 JAN 2001 HIGHEST RN 318459-03-9

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH July 8, 2000

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
conducting SmartSELECT searches.

Structure search limits have been increased. See HELP SLIMIT
for details.

=> s polyethylene glycol

```
          6215 POLYETHYLENE
         38243 GLYCOL
           715 GLYCOLS
         38243 GLYCOL
                 (GLYCOL OR GLYCOLS)
L1        5185 POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL
                 (POLYETHYLENE(W)GLYCOL)
```

=> s (polyethylene glycol)/cn

<------User Break------>
<------User Break------>
u

---Logging off of STN---

END
u
Unable to generate the STN prompt.
Exiting the script...
Trying 3106016892...Open

Welcome to STN International! Enter x:x
LOGINID:ssspta1617srh
PASSWORD:
TERMINAL (ENTER 1, 2, 3, OR ?):2

* * * * * * * * * * Welcome to STN International * * * * * * * * * *

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| NEWS | 1 | | Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America |
| NEWS | 2 | Sep 29 | The Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS) has been added to CHEMLIST |
| NEWS | 3 | Oct 27 | New Extraction Code PAX now available in Derwent Files |
| NEWS | 4 | Oct 27 | SET ABBREVIATIONS and SET PLURALS extended in Derwent World Patents Index files |
| NEWS | 5 | Oct 27 | Patent Assignee Code Dictionary now available in Derwent Patent Files |
| NEWS | 6 | Oct 27 | Plasdoc Key Serials Dictionary and Echoing added to Derwent Subscriber Files WPIDS and WPIX |
| NEWS | 7 | Nov 29 | Derwent announces further increase in updates for DWPI |
| NEWS | 8 | Dec 5 | French Multi-Disciplinary Database PASCAL Now on STN |
| NEWS | 9 | Dec 5 | Trademarks on STN - New DEMAS and EUMAS Files |

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 NEWS 10   Dec 15  2001 STN Pricing
 NEWS 11   Dec 17  Merged CEABA-VTB for chemical engineering and
                   biotechnology
 NEWS 12   Dec 17  Corrosion Abstracts on STN
 NEWS 13   Dec 17  SYNTHLINE from Prous Science now available on STN
 NEWS 14   Dec 17  The CA Lexicon available in the CAPLUS and CA files
 NEWS 15   Jan 05  AIDSLINE is being removed from STN
 NEWS 16   Jan 29  Webcast on CA LEXICON

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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:27:06 ON 01 FEB 2001

=> file reg

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                     1.05       1.05

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:31:16 ON 01 FEB 2001
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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES:   31 JAN 2001  HIGHEST RN 318947-87-4
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES:  31 JAN 2001  HIGHEST RN 318947-87-4

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH July 8, 2000

  Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
  conducting SmartSELECT searches.

Structure search limits have been increased.  See HELP SLIMIT
for details.

=> s polyethylene glycol

          6215 POLYETHYLENE
         38245 GLYCOL
           715 GLYCOLS
         38245 GLYCOL
                 (GLYCOL OR GLYCOLS)
L1        5185 POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL
                 (POLYETHYLENE(W)GLYCOL)
```

```
=> s polypropylene glycol

          2637 POLYPROPYLENE
         38245 GLYCOL
           715 GLYCOLS
         38245 GLYCOL
                 (GLYCOL OR GLYCOLS)
L2        2535 POLYPROPYLENE GLYCOL
                 (POLYPROPYLENE(W)GLYCOL)

=> s polybutylene glycol

            81 POLYBUTYLENE
         38245 GLYCOL
           715 GLYCOLS
         38245 GLYCOL
                 (GLYCOL OR GLYCOLS)
L3          64 POLYBUTYLENE GLYCOL
                 (POLYBUTYLENE(W)GLYCOL)

=> s polypentylene glycol

             2 POLYPENTYLENE
         38245 GLYCOL
           715 GLYCOLS
         38245 GLYCOL
                 (GLYCOL OR GLYCOLS)
L4           1 POLYPENTYLENE GLYCOL
                 (POLYPENTYLENE(W)GLYCOL)

=> polyhexylene glycol

POLYHEXYLENE IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND
The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system.
For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter
"HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> s polyhexylene glycol

             0 POLYHEXYLENE
         38245 GLYCOL
           715 GLYCOLS
         38245 GLYCOL
                 (GLYCOL OR GLYCOLS)
L5           0 POLYHEXYLENE GLYCOL
                 (POLYHEXYLENE(W)GLYCOL)

=> s polyheptylene glycol

             0 POLYHEPTYLENE
         38245 GLYCOL
           715 GLYCOLS
         38245 GLYCOL
                 (GLYCOL OR GLYCOLS)
L6           0 POLYHEPTYLENE GLYCOL
                 (POLYHEPTYLENE(W)GLYCOL)

=> s polyoctylene glycol

             0 POLYOCTYLENE
```

```
         38245 GLYCOL
           715 GLYCOLS
         38245 GLYCOL
                 (GLYCOL OR GLYCOLS)
L7           0 POLYOCTYLENE GLYCOL
                 (POLYOCTYLENE(W)GLYCOL)

=> s polynonylene glycol

             0 POLYNONYLENE
         38245 GLYCOL
           715 GLYCOLS
         38245 GLYCOL
                 (GLYCOL OR GLYCOLS)
L8           0 POLYNONYLENE GLYCOL
                 (POLYNONYLENE(W)GLYCOL)

=> s polydecylene glycol

             0 POLYDECYLENE
         38245 GLYCOL
           715 GLYCOLS
         38245 GLYCOL
                 (GLYCOL OR GLYCOLS)
L9           0 POLYDECYLENE GLYCOL
                 (POLYDECYLENE(W)GLYCOL)

=> file bioscience

FILE 'DRUGMONOG' ACCESS NOT AUTHORIZED
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                    70.57      71.62

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=> d his

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FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:31:16 ON 01 FEB 2001
L1 5185 S POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL
L2 2535 S POLYPROPYLENE GLYCOL
L3 64 S POLYBUTYLENE GLYCOL
L4 1 S POLYPENTYLENE GLYCOL
L5 0 S POLYHEXYLENE GLYCOL
L6 0 S POLYHEPTYLENE GLYCOL
L7 0 S POLYOCTYLENE GLYCOL
L8 0 S POLYNONYLENE GLYCOL
L9 0 S POLYDECYLENE GLYCOL

FILE 'ADISALERTS, ADISINSIGHT, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, AQUASCI, BIOBUSINESS, BIOCOMMERCE, BIOSIS, BIOTECHDS, BIOTECHNO, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CEABA-VTB, CEN, CIN, CONFSCI, CROPB, CROPU, DGENE, DRUGB, DRUGLAUNCH, DRUGMONOG2, DRUGNL, DRUGU, DRUGUPDATES, ...' ENTERED AT 10:35:27 ON 01 FEB 2001

=> s l1 or l2 or l3 or l4 or PEG or (polyalkylene (w) glycol?)

2 FILES SEARCHED...
4 FILES SEARCHED...
6 FILES SEARCHED...
8 FILES SEARCHED...
10 FILES SEARCHED...

```
  12 FILES SEARCHED...
  13 FILES SEARCHED...
  15 FILES SEARCHED...
  16 FILES SEARCHED...
  24 FILES SEARCHED...
  25 FILES SEARCHED...
  28 FILES SEARCHED...
  34 FILES SEARCHED...
  36 FILES SEARCHED...
  41 FILES SEARCHED...
  43 FILES SEARCHED...
  46 FILES SEARCHED...
  47 FILES SEARCHED...
  48 FILES SEARCHED...
  51 FILES SEARCHED...
  53 FILES SEARCHED...
L10     445916 L1 OR L2 OR L3 OR L4 OR PEG OR (POLYALKYLENE (W) GLYCOL?)

=> s ((spinal or spine?) or neuro? or nerve? or axon?) (w) (injury or
injuries or impairment? or impair? or damage?)

   8 FILES SEARCHED...
  12 FILES SEARCHED...
  20 FILES SEARCHED...
  28 FILES SEARCHED...
  31 FILES SEARCHED...
  37 FILES SEARCHED...
  41 FILES SEARCHED...
  45 FILES SEARCHED...
  50 FILES SEARCHED...
L11     129303 ((SPINAL OR SPINE?) OR NEURO? OR NERVE? OR AXON?) (W) (INJURY
               OR INJURIES OR IMPAIRMENT? OR IMPAIR? OR DAMAGE?)

=> s l10 and l11

  31 FILES SEARCHED...
L12       497 L10 AND L11

=> d 1-5 kwic


L12  ANSWER 1 OF 497  ADISALERTS  COPYRIGHT 2001 (ADIS)
TX.  . .  definite or laboratory-supported definite multiple sclerosis. They
     had secondary progressive disease, with or without exacerbations,
     accompanied by gradual progression of neurologic
     impairment. Disease duration was > 1 year. Patients had a Kurtzke
     Expanded Disability Status Scale (EDSS) score of 3-7.5 (mean 5.2)..  .  .
TX   Results:
     EDSS and Nine Hole Peg Test (9HPT)
     No significant between-group differences were observed in best or
averaged
     EDSS and 9HPT scores after treatment with AG 284.
     Gadolinium-enhanced.  .  .

L12  ANSWER 2 OF 497  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AB.  . .  and Levi, 1998). However, cyclosporin A (CsA), a potent inhibitor
of
     the permeability transition in liver mitochondria, only protects against
     neuronal injury by limited doses of glutamate and
     selected ischemic paradigms. The lack of consistent CsA inhibition of the
     mitochondrial permeability transition.  .  .  prevent Ca2+-induced
```

depolarization or to repolarize mitochondria when mitochondria were depolarized excessively. Similarly, CsA failed to prevent mitochondrial swelling or **PEG**-induced shrinkage after swelling when the Ca2+ challenge produced a strong, sustained depolarization. Thus in brain mitochondria CsA may be effective. . .

L12 ANSWER 3 OF 497 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
TI Visual and **neurobehavioral impairment** associated with polychlorinated biphenyls.
AB. . . R-1, hearing, grip strength, simple and choice visual reaction times
problem solving for Culture Fair and digit symbol, recall memory, **peg** placement, trail making A and B for attention and dexterity and long-term memory were tested. A profile of mood states. . . and visual fields were often constricted. Scores on Culture Fair, digit symbol, vocabulary and verbal recall were lower. Placement of **pegs** in a slotted pegboard was slower and trail making A and B took longer. Even embedded memory test scores including. . .

L12 ANSWER 4 OF 497 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AB. . . electricians referred for shortness of breath also had slowness of response, memory loss, and disordered sleep, all of which suggested **neurobehavioral impairment**. The hypothesis was that diesel exhaust causes central nervous system impairment. Six electricians worked within enclosed concrete walls and roofs. . . with unexposed men, the 16 in this study had significantly impaired reaction time, balance, blink reflex latency R-1, Culture Fair, **peg** placement, trail making, and verbal recall. Thirteen men had abnormal visual fields, and 11 had abnormal color confusion indices. Nine men had airways obstruction. The author could not attribute abnormalities to confounding factors or bias. Severe **neurobehavioral impairment** was associated with exposure to confined diesel exhaust. In additional studies
of diesel-exposed workers, especially drivers of locomotives and trucks,. . .

L12 ANSWER 5 OF 497 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
TI Minimally-invasive debulking of ovarian cancer in the rat pelvis by means of photodynamic therapy using the pegylated photosensitizer **PEG** -m-THPC.
AB Interstitial photodynamic therapy (PDT) using the pegylated photosensitizer **PEG**-m-THPC was evaluated as a minimally-invasive procedure to selectively debulk unrespectable pelvic ovarian cancer (NuTu-19) in immunocompetent rats. To assess tumour selectivity, **PEG**-m-THPC at dosages of 0.3, 3.0 and 30 mg kg-1 body weight was administered intravenously to 30 rats 4 weeks following. . . and 300 J cm-1 diffuser-length for 30 mg kg-1 and between 300 and 500 J cm-1 for 3 mg kg-1 **PEG**-m-THPC. Significant damage to normal pelvic organs was only seen if 30 mg kg-1 photosensitizer was activated with optical doses of. . . for at least 2 weeks and the intestinal and urinary tract
remained functional. No clinical signs of blood vessel or **nerve injury** were observed. Mean overall survival of untreated tumour-bearing rats was 25.0 +- 4.5 days comparedto 38.4 +- 3.8 days and 40.0 +- 3.6 days for rats treated with 3 mg kg-1 or 9 mg kg-1 **PEG** -m-THPC mediated PDT respectively ($P < 0.05$). We conclude that **PEG** -m-THPC mediated PDT has a favourable therapeutic window and that this minimally-invasive procedure can reduce pelvic cancer bulks effectively and selectively.

=> d ibib 1-5

L12 ANSWER 1 OF 497 ADISALERTS COPYRIGHT 2001 (ADIS)
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:12131 ADISALERTS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 800827951
TITLE: A phase I trial of solubilized DR2:MBP84-102 (AG284) in multiple sclerosis
ADIS TITLE: AG 284: therapeutic use.; Multiple sclerosis; Phase I trial
AUTHOR: Goodkin D E; Shulman M; Winkelhake J; Waubant E; Andersson P B; et al
CORPORATE SOURCE: University of California at San Francisco/Mt Zion Multiple Sclerosis Center, San Francisco, California, USA; Anergen, Inc., Redwood City, California, USA
SOURCE: Neurology Neurology 54: 1414 1420, 11 Apr 2000. (Apr 11, 2000)
DOCUMENT TYPE: (Clinical study)
REFERENCE: Neurological Disorders (Summary): Alert no. 6, 2000
FILE SEGMENT: Summary
LANGUAGE: English
WORD COUNT: 918

L12 ANSWER 2 OF 497 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:18472 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200100018472
TITLE: Limitations of cyclosporin A inhibition of the permeability
transition in CNS mitochondria.
AUTHOR(S): Brustovetsky, Nickolay; Dubinsky, Janet M. (1)
CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Departments of Neuroscience and Physiology, University of Minnesota Medical School, 321 Church Street SE, 6-145 Jackson Hall, Minneapolis, MN, 55455: dubin001@tc.umn.edu USA
SOURCE: Journal of Neuroscience, (November 15, 2000) Vol. 20, No. 22, pp. 8229-8237. print.
ISSN: 0270-6474.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

L12 ANSWER 3 OF 497 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:463936 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200000463936
TITLE: Visual and **neurobehavioral impairment** associated with polychlorinated biphenyls.
AUTHOR(S): Kilburn, Kaye H. (1)
CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Environmental Sciences Laboratory, University of Southern California School of Medicine, 2025 Zonal Avenue, CSC 201, Los Angeles, CA, 90033 USA
SOURCE: Neurotoxicology (Little Rock), (August, 2000) Vol. 21, No. 4, pp. 489-500. print.
ISSN: 0161-813X.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

L12 ANSWER 4 OF 497 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:236489 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200000236489
TITLE: Effects of diesel exhaust on neurobehavioral and pulmonary

functions.
AUTHOR(S): Kilburn, Kaye H. (1)
CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Environmental Sciences Laboratory, University of Southern California, School of Medicine, 2025 Zonal Aveneu,
CSC 201, Los Angeles, CA, 90033 USA
SOURCE: Archives of Environmental Health, (Jan. Feb., 2000) Vol. 55, No. 1, pp. 11-17.
ISSN: 0003-9896.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

L12 ANSWER 5 OF 497 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:525217 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199900525217
TITLE: Minimally-invasive debulking of ovarian cancer in the rat pelvis by means of photodynamic therapy using the pegylated
photosensitizer **PEG**-m-THPC.
AUTHOR(S): Hornung, R.; Fehr, M. K.; Monti-Frayne, J.; Tromberg, B. J.; Berns, M. W.; Tadir, Y. (1)
CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Beckman Laser Institute and Medical Clinic, University of California Irvine, 1002 Health Sciences Road E, Irvine, CA, 92612 USA
SOURCE: British Journal of Cancer, (Oct., 1999) Vol. 81, No. 4, pp.
631-637.
ISSN: 0007-0920.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:27:06 ON 01 FEB 2001)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:31:16 ON 01 FEB 2001
L1 5185 S POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL
L2 2535 S POLYPROPYLENE GLYCOL
L3 64 S POLYBUTYLENE GLYCOL
L4 1 S POLYPENTYLENE GLYCOL
L5 0 S POLYHEXYLENE GLYCOL
L6 0 S POLYHEPTYLENE GLYCOL
L7 0 S POLYOCTYLENE GLYCOL
L8 0 S POLYNONYLENE GLYCOL
L9 0 S POLYDECYLENE GLYCOL

FILE 'ADISALERTS, ADISINSIGHT, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, AQUASCI, BIOBUSINESS, BIOCOMMERCE, BIOSIS, BIOTECHDS, BIOTECHNO, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CEABA-VTB, CEN, CIN, CONFSCI, CROPB, CROPU, DGENE, DRUGB, DRUGLAUNCH, DRUGMONOG2, DRUGNL, DRUGU, DRUGUPDATES, ...' ENTERED AT 10:35:27 ON 01 FEB 2001
L10 445916 S L1 OR L2 OR L3 OR L4 OR PEG OR (POLYALKYLENE (W) GLYCOL?)
L11 129303 S ((SPINAL OR SPINE?) OR NEURO? OR NERVE? OR AXON?) (W) (INJURY
L12 497 S L10 AND L11

=> s l12 and (py < 1998)

```
<------User Break------>
u
SEARCH ENDED BY USER

=> s py<1998

<------User Break------>
u
SEARCH ENDED BY USER

=> s py>1999

<------User Break------>
u
SEARCH ENDED BY USER

=> s PY<1998

<------User Break------>
u
SEARCH ENDED BY USER

=> s l12 and (py < 1998)

'1998' NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
   3 FILES SEARCHED...
   6 FILES SEARCHED...
   8 FILES SEARCHED...
  11 FILES SEARCHED...
  13 FILES SEARCHED...
  16 FILES SEARCHED...
'1998' NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
  28 FILES SEARCHED...
'1998' NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
  36 FILES SEARCHED...
'1998' NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
  41 FILES SEARCHED...
  45 FILES SEARCHED...
'1998' NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
  49 FILES SEARCHED...
  52 FILES SEARCHED...
L13        254 L12 AND (PY < 1998)

=> d ibib ti kwic 1-5


L13  ANSWER 1 OF 254  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
ACCESSION NUMBER:   1995:270403  BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:    PREV199598284703
TITLE:              Gastro-oesophageal reflux and feeding problems after
                    gastrostomy in children with severe neurological
                    impairment.
AUTHOR(S):          Heine, R. G.; Reddihough, D. S.; Catto-Smith, A. G. (1)
CORPORATE SOURCE:   (1) Dep. Gastroenterol., Royal Child. Hosp., Flemington
                    Rd., Parkville, Victoria 3052 Australia
SOURCE:             Developmental Medicine and Child Neurology, (1995) Vol.
37,
                    No. 4, pp. 320-329.
                    ISSN: 0012-1622.
DOCUMENT TYPE:      Article
```

LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English; French; German; Spanish
TI Gastro-oesophageal reflux and feeding problems after gastrostomy in children with severe **neurological impairment.**
TI Gastro-oesophageal reflux and feeding problems after gastrostomy in children with severe **neurological impairment.**
SO Developmental Medicine and Child Neurology, (1995) Vol. 37, No. 4, pp. 320-329.
ISSN: 0012-1622.
AB This study evaluated the effect of percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy ( **PEG**) on the feeding problems and gastro-oesophageal reflux (GOR) of 30 consecutive children with severe **neurological impairment** who had **PEG** between October 1990 and March 1993. Evaluation was by questionnaire, clinical history, examination, 24-hour oesophageal pH monitoring and endoscopy. Gastrostomy. . . severity of GOR was significantly increased in eight patients and fundoplication was required in five. 24-hour oesophageal pH measurements before **PEG** did not reliably predict subsequently increased GOR. Seven patients died, but their deaths were apparently unrelated to GOR. **PEG** effectively provides nutrition, improves feed-related stresses, but may exacerbate GOR.

L13 ANSWER 2 OF 254 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:216084 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199598230384
TITLE: Fracture of the odontoid **peg** in ankylosing spondylitis: Case report.
AUTHOR(S): Peh, Wilfred C. G. (1); Ho, Eric K. W.
CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Dep. Diagnostic Radiol., Univ. Hong Kong, Queen Mary Hosp., Hong Kong Hong Kong
SOURCE: Journal of Trauma, (1995) Vol. 38, No. 3, pp. 361-363.
ISSN: 0022-5282.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
TI Fracture of the odontoid **peg** in ankylosing spondylitis: Case report.
TI Fracture of the odontoid **peg** in ankylosing spondylitis: Case report.
SO Journal of Trauma, (1995) Vol. 38, No. 3, pp. 361-363.
ISSN: 0022-5282.
AB. . . ankylosing spondylitis tend to affect the lower cervical spine. We describe a 50-year-old man who sustained fractures of the odontoid **peg** and body of the second cervical vertebra after a hyperextension injury. In absence of atlanto-occipital fusion, deformity from previous lower cervical **spine injury** may have contributed to susceptibility for this very rare combination of fractures.
The patient was treated surgically with a good. . .

L13 ANSWER 3 OF 254 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:182015 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199598196315
TITLE: Neurotoxic effects from residential exposure to chemicals from an oil reprocessing facility and superfund site.
AUTHOR(S): Kilburn, Kaye H. (1); Warshaw, Raphael H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Environmental Sciences Lab., Univ. Southern Calif. Sch.
Med., 2025 Zonal Avenue, CSC 201, Los Angeles, CA 90033 USA
SOURCE: Neurotoxicology and Teratology, (1995) Vol. 17, No. 2, pp. 89-102.

ISSN: 0892-0362.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
TI Neurotoxic effects from residential exposure to chemicals from an oil reprocessing facility and superfund site.
SO Neurotoxicology and Teratology, (1995) Vol. 17, No. 2, pp. 89-102. ISSN: 0892-0362.
AB. . . Cognitive function in the exposed was impaired as measured by Culture Fair and by block design from the WAIS. Placing **pegs** in a grooved board and making of trails (A and B) were also impaired. Group differences in recall and memory. . . Subjects exposed residentially for up to 17 years to chemicals dispersed from a waste oil reprocessing plant showed neurophysiological and **neuropsychological impairment.**
IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
COGNITIVE FUNCTION IMPAIRMENT; DEPRESSION; **NEUROPHYSIOLOGICAL IMPAIRMENT; NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL IMPAIRMENT;** NEUROTOXICOLOGY; VOLATILE ORGANIC CHEMICAL; WASTE OIL REPROCESSING PLANT WORKER

L13 ANSWER 4 OF 254 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:535572 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199497548572
TITLE: Neuronal protection with superoxide dismutase in repetitive forebrain ischemia in gerbils.
AUTHOR(S): Truelove, Debbie; Shuaib, Ashfaq (1); Ijaz, Sadiq; Ishaqzay, Rahmat; Kalra, Jay
CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Dep. Med., Saskatchewan Stroke Res. Cent., Royal Univ. Hosp., Saskatoon, SK Canada
SOURCE: Free Radical Biology & Medicine, (1994) Vol. 17, No. 5, pp. 445-450. ISSN: 0891-5849.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
TI Neuronal protection with superoxide dismutase in repetitive forebrain ischemia in gerbils.
SO Free Radical Biology & Medicine, (1994) Vol. 17, No. 5, pp. 445-450. ISSN: 0891-5849.
AB. . . severe damage may be secondary to excessive generation of oxygen free radicals. In this study we tested the efficacy of **peg** -superoxide dismutase (SOD) in a model of repeated ischemia in gerbils. Superoxide dismutase (SOD) or vehicle (saline) was delivered through osmotic. . . mu-1), the extent of damage was no different than vehicle-treated controls in the cortex, striatum, and hippocampus. Compared to controls, **neuronal damage** was, however, significantly more severe in the medial geniculate nucleus and the thalamus in the high-dose SOD-treated animals (p lt. . .
IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
**NEURONAL DAMAGE**; OXYGEN FREE RADICAL

L13 ANSWER 5 OF 254 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:226403 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199497239403
TITLE: Identification of myelin basic proteins in circulating immune complexes associated with lepromatous leprosy.
AUTHOR(S): Corsico, B. (1); Croce, M. V. (1); Mukherjee, R.; Segal-Eiras, A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Centro Invest. Immunol. Basicas Aplicadas, Fac. Ciencias Med., Univ. Nac. de La Plata Argentina

SOURCE: Clinical Immunology and Immunopathology, (1994) Vol. 71, No. 1, pp. 38-43.
ISSN: 0090-1229.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
TI Identification of myelin basic proteins in circulating immune complexes associated with lepromatous leprosy.
SO Clinical Immunology and Immunopathology, (1994) Vol. 71, No. 1, pp. 38-43.
ISSN: 0090-1229.
AB. . . Circulating immune complexes (CIC) were first measured in lepromatous patients (LL) by the 125I-C-1q binding assay and the polyethylene glycol (**PEG**) precipitation test. High levels were found by both methods (95 and 90% of positives, respectively). LL-CIC were investigated for the presence of neural antigens. CIC were precipitated in 3.5% **PEG**, filtered through protein A-Sepharose affinity chromatography, eluted with glycine-HCl, pH 2.8, and washed with PBS; fractions after CIC dissociation were studied by SDS-PAGE and Western blotting. The LL-CIC **PEG** precipitates and the glycine-HCl eluates were positive in 76 and 71% respectively against anti-myelin basic proteins (MBP) monoclonal antibody, showing. . . an antigen; its significance could be related to the pathogenesis of leprosy since the liberation of MBP after Mycobacterium leprae **nerve damage** may elicit anti-MBP autoantibodies to myelin breakdown, which reacts with peripheral nerve MBP inducing CIC formation. This mechanism may be. . .
IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
AUTOANTIBODY; DEMYELINATION; GLIAL FIBRILLARY ACIDIC PROTEIN; NEURAL ANTIGEN; NEUROFILAMENT; PATHOGENESIS; PERIPHERAL **NERVE DAMAGE**

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:27:06 ON 01 FEB 2001)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:31:16 ON 01 FEB 2001
L1 5185 S POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL
L2 2535 S POLYPROPYLENE GLYCOL
L3 64 S POLYBUTYLENE GLYCOL
L4 1 S POLYPENTYLENE GLYCOL
L5 0 S POLYHEXYLENE GLYCOL
L6 0 S POLYHEPTYLENE GLYCOL
L7 0 S POLYOCTYLENE GLYCOL
L8 0 S POLYNONYLENE GLYCOL
L9 0 S POLYDECYLENE GLYCOL

FILE 'ADISALERTS, ADISINSIGHT, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, AQUASCI, BIOBUSINESS, BIOCOMMERCE, BIOSIS, BIOTECHDS, BIOTECHNO, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CEABA-VTB, CEN, CIN, CONFSCI, CROPB, CROPU, DGENE, DRUGB, DRUGLAUNCH, DRUGMONOG2, DRUGNL, DRUGU, DRUGUPDATES, ...' ENTERED AT 10:35:27 ON 01 FEB 2001
L10 445916 S L1 OR L2 OR L3 OR L4 OR PEG OR (POLYALKYLENE (W) GLYCOL?)
L11 129303 S ((SPINAL OR SPINE?) OR NEURO? OR NERVE? OR AXON?) (W) (INJURY
L12 497 S L10 AND L11
L13 254 S L12 AND (PY < 1998)

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=> duplicate

ENTER REMOVE, IDENTIFY, ONLY, OR (?):remove

ENTER L# LIST OR (END):113

DUPLICATE IS NOT AVAILABLE IN 'ADISINSIGHT, BIOCOMMERCE, DGENE, DRUGLAUNCH,
DRUGMONOG2, DRUGUPDATES, FOREGE, GENBANK, KOSMET, MEDICONF, PHAR, SYNTHLINE'.
ANSWERS FROM THESE FILES WILL BE CONSIDERED UNIQUE
DUPLICATE PREFERENCE IS 'BIOSIS, BIOTECHDS, BIOTECHNO, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS,
DRUGU, EMBASE, ESBIOBASE, HEALSAFE, IFIPAT, JICST-EPLUS, LIFESCI, MEDLINE,
NIOSHTIC, PASCAL, PROMT, SCISEARCH, TOXLINE, TOXLIT, USPATFULL, WPIDS'
KEEP DUPLICATES FROM MORE THAN ONE FILE?  Y/(N):n

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L13
L14          180 DUPLICATE REMOVE L13 (74 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 175-180 ibib kwic


L14  ANSWER 175 OF 180  NIOSHTIC
ACCESSION NUMBER:    1997:115492  NIOSHTIC
DOCUMENT NUMBER:     NIOSH-00157709
TITLE:               Neurological Picture Of Organic Solvent Poisoning In
                     Industry. A Retrospective Clinical Study Of 37 Patients
AUTHOR(S):           Juntunen, J.; Hupli, V.; Hernberg, S.; Luisto, M.
SOURCE:              International Archives of Occupational and Environmental
                     Health, Vol. 46, pages 219-231, 41 references .
PUBLICATION DATE:    1980
LANGUAGE:            ENGLISH
PY   1980
AB   . . . solvents were studied retrospectively in workers in Finland.
     Patients with organic solvent poisoning were selected if they had
received
     pneumoencephalography (PEG) in addition to other neurological
     evaluations.  Most had been exposed to mixed solvents. Carbon-disulfide
     (75-15-0), trichloroethylene (79-01-6), styrene (100-42-5), toluene.  .
.
     exposures.  All subjects had subjective symptoms which could be
attributed
     to disturbances of central nervous function.  Many had peripheral
     neuropathy.  PEG changes suggestive of brain atrophy were seen
     in 63 percent of the subjects.  These were slight in 13 of 24.  .  .
CT   Nerve damage; Exposure limits; Physiological
     measurements; Toxic materials; Workers; Environmental factors; Accidents;
     Toxic effects; Blood sampling; Physiology; Nervous system

L14  ANSWER 176 OF 180  USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER:        80:13074  USPATFULL
TITLE:                   Transparent radiation penetrable stretcher panel
INVENTOR(S):             Rush, Charlie D., Rte. 4, Box 324E, Albany, GA, United
                         States  31701

                              NUMBER         DATE
                         ---------------- --------
PATENT INFORMATION:      US 4193148       19800318                    <--
APPLICATION INFO.:       US 1978-935626   19780821  (5)
DOCUMENT TYPE:           Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER:        Nunberg, Casmir A.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:    Newton, Hopkins & Ormsby
```

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 9
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 7
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 4 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 160
PI US 4193148 19800318 <--
SUMM . . . on still another stretcher to an X-ray department and placed on
an X-ray examination table. In the case of some **spinal injuries** and other types of injuries, these movements of the patient from one support structure to another can aggravate the injury. . .
DETD . . . by pop rivets 18. Strap receiving slots 15 are preferably provided in the patient support panel 12, as shown, and **peg** apertures 14 are also formed through the panel 12, FIG. 2, to receive **pegs** rising from opposite sides of the lower frame 10 by means of which the horizontal frame 11 is tiltably and. . .

L14 ANSWER 177 OF 180 NIOSHTIC
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:117797 NIOSHTIC
DOCUMENT NUMBER: NIOSH-00159535
TITLE: Behavioral Effects Of The Cholinesterase Inhibitor And Insecticide Carbaryl (Sevin)
AUTHOR(S): Albright, M. E.; Simmel, E. C.
SOURCE: Journal of Biological Psychology, Vol. 21, No. 1, pages 25-31, 29 references .
PUBLICATION DATE: Jul 1979
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
PY **1979**
AB . . . activity. At sessions seven and eight the animals received a subcutaneous (sc) injection of 1.0 milliliter per kilogram (kg) polyethylene-glycol-200 (**25322-68-3**). At 30 minutes before session nine and ten one group of animals received sc injections of 10 milligrams (mg)/kg carbaryl. . .
CT Laboratory animals; Metabolites; Physiological measurements; Neurotoxicity; Psychological reactions; Biological effects; **Nerve damage**; Physiology; Toxicology; Biochemical analysis; Neurological system
RN 63-25-2 (carbaryl)
**25322-68-3** (polyethylene-glycol-200)

L14 ANSWER 178 OF 180 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2001 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 76071206 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1976071206
TITLE: A case of oligophrenic cerebellolental degeneration associated with vascular hypertension and gynecomastia (Japanese).
AUTHOR: Hayabara T.; Yabuki S.; Ikeda H.; Otsuki S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dept. Neuropsychiat., Okayama Univ. Med. Sch., Okayama, Japan
SOURCE: CLIN.NEUROL., (1975) 15/3 (110-115).
CODEN: RISHBH
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: 032 Psychiatry
008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
018 Cardiovascular Diseases and Cardiovascular Surgery
022 Human Genetics
LANGUAGE: Japanese
SO CLIN.NEUROL., (1975) 15/3 (110-115).
CODEN: RISHBH
AB . . . the 4 limbs, pes equinocavus and atrophy of peroneal muscles.
All

deep reflexes were brisk. All sensory modalities were normal. **PEG** disclosed the cerebello pontine atrophy. EMG of the peroneal muscles showed lower motor **neuron damage**, and conduction velocity of tibial nerve was decreased, and/ACTH test and Metopilon test showed hypofunction of hypophyseal and suprarenal gland.. . .

L14 ANSWER 179 OF 180 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 73:17011 USPATFULL
TITLE: EDUCATIONAL APPARATUS
INVENTOR(S): Magram, David, 2304 Sherwood St., Pittsburgh, PA, United States 15217

| | NUMBER | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 3728800 | 19730424 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1971-180659 | 19710915 (5) | |

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Grieb, Wm. H.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Stein; Arland T.; Wettach; Thomas C.; Yeager; Robert D.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 5
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 17 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 239
PI US 3728800 19730424 <--
SUMM . . . of teaching language, which is analytical, has not been particularly successful with young children, particularly deaf children or those with **neurological impairments**, foreign students, etc. These children often require special assistance in learning the language patterns and the traditional techniques are rarely. . .
SUMM . . . may be advantageously used with the older group of students. I provide a linkage system which includes a combination of **pegs** arranged in a geometrical pattern that fit holes in a complementary pattern in a block to be aligned and fitted. . .
DRWD FIGS. 3 and 4 are perspective views of another embodiment in which **pegs** are utilized to form the linkage;
DRWD FIG. 6 is a block flow pattern illustrative of the possible arrangements incorporating **peg** linkages and demonstrating the "no-go" **pegs**;
DRWD FIG. 7 is an end view of block illustrating one type of coding for the creation of a **peg** linkage system; and
DETD Another embodiment of my invention is shown in FIGS. 3-6 in which the blocks include **pegs** 20 arranged in geometrical patterns to interlock in hole 21 of a complementary or similar pattern. Utilizing a geometrical pattern. . . very large number of possible variations. To increase the flexibility of the system and to eliminate possible errors, a "no-go" **peg** 22 can be incorporated on the receiving end and complementary receiving holes 23 in the projecting end as in FIGS.. . . 6. With this arrangement, blocks 36 and 38 cannot be assembled to form the improper combination "I is," since no-go **peg** 22 of block 38 is not provided with a receiving hole in that position on block 36.
DETD As an aid to the assembly of the blocks, especially for younger children, the center **peg** is preferably larger in size and/or longer in length than the other **pegs**. I have found that is is preferable to include in all geometrical patterns a center **peg** 34 and corresponding receiving hole 35. Even if not larger in size, it

facilitates the assemblage of the blocks.

DETD . . . quadrant coding system. FIG. 7 shows the quadrants I - IV in which letters a-e designate either complementary holes or **pegs** . FIGS. 8-17 illustrate a number of word forms which can be used. Each vertical array represents four sides of a block. As shown, the letters at the top of each array designates the **peg** location on the right side of the array and hole designation on the left side. The letter set out in parenthesis designates the location of the no-go **peg** and the complementary receiving hole therefor. Thus by taking for example a block having **pegs** BE-AC(D) it can be combined with a block having AC(D)-BD(E) which in turn can be combined with a block BD(E)-BD(D), etc. to form a sentence. The rectangles 41 of FIGS. 9-7 represent the projections or **pegs** on the indicated blocks that permit only a 180.degree. rotation of the blocks so marked. The shaded rectangle indicates a. . . connection while the unshaded rectangle represents a female connection. It is thus clear, that by taking blocks having the same **peg** code and combining it with a block having the same hole code, grammatically correct sentences can be formed.

CLM What is claimed is:

3. A device as set forth in claim 1 wherein said projections comprise a plurality of **pegs** and said openings comprise a plurality of holes for receiving said **pegs**, each block having a unique number and arrangement of said **pegs** and holes associated with a grammatical word classification.

5. A device as set forth in claim 3 wherein said **pegs** are arranged in a geometrical pattern and said openings include geometrical patterns complementary to the pattern of a grammatically correct. . .

L14 ANSWER 180 OF 180 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2001 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 74099835 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1974099835
TITLE: Divergent nature of gastric mucosal permeability and gastric acid secretion in sick patients with general surgical and neurosurgical disease.
AUTHOR: Gordon M.J.; Skillman J.J.; Zervas N.T.; Silen W.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dept. Surg., Harvard Med. Sch., Boston, Mass. 02215, United States
SOURCE: Annals of Surgery, (1973) 178/3 (285-294).
CODEN: ANSUA5
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: 008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
048 Gastroenterology
009 Surgery
LANGUAGE: English

SO Annals of Surgery, (1973) 178/3 (285-294).
CODEN: ANSUA5

AB . . . patients with neurosurgical illness. Gastric mucosal permeability and gastric acid secretion were estimated by the change in the ratio of .DELTA.(Li'/**PEG**) and .DELTA.(H+/**PEG**) respectively. Six of the 13 acutely ill general surgical patients had normal GMP. The remaining seven general surgical patients had. . . unit of blood transfusion occurred prior to study in ten of the 22 patients. Four of the five patients with **neurological injury** who bled, and all of the five general surgical patients who bled had increased GMP, but the former group also. . . not bleed. A relationship between increased GMP and bleeding from the stomach is strongly supported by these

investigations. Patients with **neurological injury** complicated by hypotension and respiratory failure may develop the same kind of ulceration seen in general surgical patients who bleed.. . .

```
=> s l10 (l) l11

  40 FILES SEARCHED...
L15         330 L10 (L) L11

=> duplicate

ENTER REMOVE, IDENTIFY, ONLY, OR (?):remove

ENTER L# LIST OR (END):l15

DUPLICATE IS NOT AVAILABLE IN 'ADISINSIGHT, BIOCOMMERCE, DGENE, DRUGLAUNCH,
DRUGMONOG2, DRUGUPDATES, FOREGE, GENBANK, KOSMET, MEDICONF, PHAR, SYNTHLINE'.
ANSWERS FROM THESE FILES WILL BE CONSIDERED UNIQUE
DUPLICATE PREFERENCE IS 'ADISALERTS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHDS, CABA, CANCERLIT,
CAPLUS, DRUGU, EMBAL, EMBASE, ESBIOBASE, HEALSAFE, IFIPAT, JICST-EPLUS,
LIFESCI, MEDLINE, NIOSHTIC, PASCAL, PROMT, SCISEARCH, TOXLINE, TOXLIT,
USPATFULL'
KEEP DUPLICATES FROM MORE THAN ONE FILE?  Y/(N):n

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L15
L16          231 DUPLICATE REMOVE L15 (99 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l10 (p) l11

PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'L16 (P) L72'
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'L18 (P) L74'
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'L19 (P) L75'
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FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'L23 (P) L79'
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FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'L25 (P) L81'
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'L38 (P) L94'
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'L39 (P) L95'
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'L40 (P) L96'
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'L41 (P) L97'
<------User Break------>
u
SEARCH ENDED BY USER

=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:27:06 ON 01 FEB 2001)

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:31:16 ON 01 FEB 2001
L1          5185 S POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL
L2          2535 S POLYPROPYLENE GLYCOL
L3            64 S POLYBUTYLENE GLYCOL
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L4             1 S POLYPENTYLENE GLYCOL
L5             0 S POLYHEXYLENE GLYCOL
L6             0 S POLYHEPTYLENE GLYCOL
L7             0 S POLYOCTYLENE GLYCOL
L8             0 S POLYNONYLENE GLYCOL
L9             0 S POLYDECYLENE GLYCOL

     FILE 'ADISALERTS, ADISINSIGHT, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, AQUASCI, BIOBUSINESS,
     BIOCOMMERCE, BIOSIS, BIOTECHDS, BIOTECHNO, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS,
     CEABA-VTB, CEN, CIN, CONFSCI, CROPB, CROPU, DGENE, DRUGB, DRUGLAUNCH,
     DRUGMONOG2, DRUGNL, DRUGU, DRUGUPDATES, ...' ENTERED AT 10:35:27 ON 01
     FEB 2001
L10       445916 S L1 OR L2 OR L3 OR L4 OR PEG OR (POLYALKYLENE (W) GLYCOL?)
L11       129303 S ((SPINAL OR SPINE?) OR NEURO? OR NERVE? OR AXON?) (W)
(INJURY
L12          497 S L10 AND L11
L13          254 S L12 AND (PY < 1998)
L14          180 DUPLICATE REMOVE L13 (74 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L15          330 S L10 (L) L11
L16          231 DUPLICATE REMOVE L15 (99 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l16 and (py < 1998)

'1998' NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
   3 FILES SEARCHED...
   6 FILES SEARCHED...
   8 FILES SEARCHED...
  11 FILES SEARCHED...
  13 FILES SEARCHED...
  16 FILES SEARCHED...
'1998' NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
  28 FILES SEARCHED...
'1998' NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
  36 FILES SEARCHED...
'1998' NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
  41 FILES SEARCHED...
  45 FILES SEARCHED...
'1998' NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
  49 FILES SEARCHED...
  52 FILES SEARCHED...
L17          117 L16 AND (PY < 1998)

=> d ti ibib kwic tot


L17  ANSWER 1 OF 117  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
TI   Gastro-oesophageal reflux and feeding problems after gastrostomy in
     children with severe neurological impairment.
ACCESSION NUMBER:    1995:270403  BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:     PREV199598284703
TITLE:               Gastro-oesophageal reflux and feeding problems after
                     gastrostomy in children with severe neurological
                     impairment.
AUTHOR(S):           Heine, R. G.; Reddihough, D. S.; Catto-Smith, A. G. (1)
CORPORATE SOURCE:    (1) Dep. Gastroenterol., Royal Child. Hosp., Flemington
                     Rd., Parkville, Victoria 3052 Australia
SOURCE:              Developmental Medicine and Child Neurology, (1995) Vol.
37,
                     No. 4, pp. 320-329.
                     ISSN: 0012-1622.
DOCUMENT TYPE:       Article
```

LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English; French; German; Spanish
SO Developmental Medicine and Child Neurology, (1995) Vol. 37, No. 4, pp. 320-329.
ISSN: 0012-1622.
AB This study evaluated the effect of percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy ( **PEG**) on the feeding problems and gastro-oesophageal reflux (GOR) of 30 consecutive children with severe **neurological impairment** who had **PEG** between October 1990 and March 1993. Evaluation was by questionnaire, clinical history, examination, 24-hour oesophageal pH monitoring and endoscopy. Gastrostomy. . . severity of GOR was significantly increased in eight patients and fundoplication was required in five. 24-hour oesophageal pH measurements before **PEG** did not reliably predict subsequently increased GOR. Seven patients died, but their deaths were apparently unrelated to GOR. **PEG** effectively provides nutrition, improves feed-related stresses, but may exacerbate GOR.

L17 ANSWER 2 OF 117 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
TI Fracture of the odontoid peg in ankylosing spondylitis: Case report.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:216084 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199598230384
TITLE: Fracture of the odontoid peg in ankylosing spondylitis: Case report.
AUTHOR(S): Peh, Wilfred C. G. (1); Ho, Eric K. W.
CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Dep. Diagnostic Radiol., Univ. Hong Kong, Queen Mary Hosp., Hong Kong Hong Kong
SOURCE: Journal of Trauma, (1995) Vol. 38, No. 3, pp. 361-363.
ISSN: 0022-5282.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
SO Journal of Trauma, (1995) Vol. 38, No. 3, pp. 361-363.
ISSN: 0022-5282.
AB. . . ankylosing spondylitis tend to affect the lower cervical spine. We describe a 50-year-old man who sustained fractures of the odontoid **peg** and body of the second cervical vertebra after a hyperextension injury. In absence of atlanto-occipital fusion, deformity from previous lower cervical **spine injury** may have contributed to susceptibility for this very rare combination of fractures.
The patient was treated surgically with a good. . .

L17 ANSWER 3 OF 117 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
TI Neurotoxic effects from residential exposure to chemicals from an oil reprocessing facility and superfund site.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:182015 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199598196315
TITLE: Neurotoxic effects from residential exposure to chemicals from an oil reprocessing facility and superfund site.
AUTHOR(S): Kilburn, Kaye H. (1); Warshaw, Raphael H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Environmental Sciences Lab., Univ. Southern Calif. Sch.
Med., 2025 Zonal Avenue, CSC 201, Los Angeles, CA 90033 USA
SOURCE: Neurotoxicology and Teratology, (1995) Vol. 17, No. 2, pp. 89-102.
ISSN: 0892-0362.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
SO Neurotoxicology and Teratology, (1995) Vol. 17, No. 2, pp. 89-102.
ISSN: 0892-0362.

AB. . . Cognitive function in the exposed was impaired as measured by Culture Fair and by block design from the WAIS. Placing **pegs** in a grooved board and making of trails (A and B) were also impaired. Group differences in recall and memory. . . Subjects exposed residentially for up to 17 years to chemicals dispersed from a waste oil reprocessing plant showed neurophysiological and **neuropsychological impairment.**

L17 ANSWER 4 OF 117 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
TI Neuronal protection with superoxide dismutase in repetitive forebrain ischemia in gerbils.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:535572 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199497548572
TITLE: Neuronal protection with superoxide dismutase in repetitive forebrain ischemia in gerbils.
AUTHOR(S): Truelove, Debbie; Shuaib, Ashfaq (1); Ijaz, Sadiq; Ishaqzay, Rahmat; Kalra, Jay
CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Dep. Med., Saskatchewan Stroke Res. Cent., Royal Univ. Hosp., Saskatoon, SK Canada
SOURCE: Free Radical Biology & Medicine, (1994) Vol. 17, No. 5, pp. 445-450.
ISSN: 0891-5849.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
SO Free Radical Biology & Medicine, (1994) Vol. 17, No. 5, pp. 445-450.
ISSN: 0891-5849.
AB. . . severe damage may be secondary to excessive generation of oxygen free radicals. In this study we tested the efficacy of **peg** -superoxide dismutase (SOD) in a model of repeated ischemia in gerbils. Superoxide dismutase (SOD) or vehicle (saline) was delivered through osmotic. . . mu-l), the extent of damage was no different than vehicle-treated controls in the cortex, striatum, and hippocampus. Compared to controls, **neuronal damage** was, however, significantly more severe in the medial geniculate nucleus and the thalamus in the high-dose SOD-treated animals (p lt. . .

L17 ANSWER 5 OF 117 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
TI Identification of myelin basic proteins in circulating immune complexes associated with lepromatous leprosy.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:226403 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199497239403
TITLE: Identification of myelin basic proteins in circulating immune complexes associated with lepromatous leprosy.
AUTHOR(S): Corsico, B. (1); Croce, M. V. (1); Mukherjee, R.; Segal-Eiras, A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Centro Invest. Immunol. Basicas Aplicadas, Fac. Ciencias Med., Univ. Nac. de La Plata Argentina
SOURCE: Clinical Immunology and Immunopathology, (1994) Vol. 71, No. 1, pp. 38-43.
ISSN: 0090-1229.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
SO Clinical Immunology and Immunopathology, (1994) Vol. 71, No. 1, pp. 38-43.
ISSN: 0090-1229.
AB. . . Circulating immune complexes (CIC) were first measured in lepromatous patients (LL) by the 125I-C-1q binding assay and the polyethylene glycol (**PEG**) precipitation test. High levels were found by both methods (95 and 90% of positives, respectively). LL-CIC were

investigated for the presence of neural antigens. CIC were precipitated in 3.5% **PEG**, filtered through protein A-Sepharose affinity chromatography, eluted with glycine-HCl, pH 2.8, and washed with PBS; fractions after CIC dissociation were studied by SDS-PAGE and Western blotting. The LL-CIC **PEG** precipitates and the glycine-HCl eluates were positive in 76 and 71% respectively against anti-myelin basic proteins (MBP) monoclonal antibody, showing. . . an antigen; its significance could be related to the pathogenesis of leprosy since the liberation of MBP after Mycobacterium leprae **nerve damage** may elicit anti-MBP autoantibodies to myelin breakdown, which reacts with peripheral nerve MBP inducing CIC formation. This mechanism may be. . .

L17 ANSWER 6 OF 117 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
TI REDUCING POSTISCHEMIC PARAPLEGIA USING CONJUGATED SUPEROXIDE DISMUTASE.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:345230 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA92:44605
TITLE: REDUCING POSTISCHEMIC PARAPLEGIA USING CONJUGATED SUPEROXIDE DISMUTASE.
AUTHOR(S): AGEE J M; FLANAGAN T; BLACKBOURNE L H; KRON I L; TRIBBLE C G
CORPORATE SOURCE: UNIVERSITY VIRGINIA, BOX 181, CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA. 22908.
SOURCE: ANN THORAC SURG, (1991) 51 (6), 911-915.
CODEN: ATHSAK.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: English
SO ANN THORAC SURG, (1991) 51 (6), 911-915.
CODEN: ATHSAK.
AB. . . an ischemic spinal cord may be partly responsible for neuronal destruction. We studied the effects of polyethylene glycol-conjugated superoxide dismutase (**PEG**-SOD), a free radical scavenger, as a way of increasing spinal cord tolerance to ischemia. Thirty rabbits underwent 40 minutes of aortic occlusion (a known model of paraplegia). Ten of these animals received 25,000 U/kg of **PEG**-SOD 24 hours before aortic occlusion and two additional doses of 10,000 U/kg, one before and one subsequent to spinal ischemia. Ten animals received superoxide dismutase in the same dosages as those receiving **PEG**-SOD. Ten control animals received placebo. All animals were studied for 96 hours, at which time a final neurological examination was performed and the results were recorded. Of the 10 animals treated with **PEG**-SOD, 2 were completely paralyzed whereas 8 had less (7) or no (1) **neurological impairment**. Eight of the 10 control animals and 9 of the 10 animals receiving superoxide dismutase were completely paralyzed. None of the control animals or animals receiving superoxide dismutase had a normal neurological examination (p .ltoreq. 0.05). Treatment with **PEG**-SOD before and during occlusion increased the rabbit spinal cord tolerance to a 40-minute ischemic insult. Scavenging free radicals may lessen. . .

L17 ANSWER 7 OF 117 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
TI PERCUTANEOUS ENDOSCOPIC GASTROSTOMY AND EARLY MORTALITY.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:117321 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA91:64711
TITLE: PERCUTANEOUS ENDOSCOPIC GASTROSTOMY AND EARLY MORTALITY.
AUTHOR(S): CLARKSTON W K; SMITH O J; WALDEN J M
CORPORATE SOURCE: DIV. GASTROENTEROL., ST. LOUIS UNIV. MED. CENTER, 3635 VISTA AT GRAND BLVD., PO BOX 15250, ST. LOUIS, MO. 63110-0250.

SOURCE: SOUTH MED J, (1990) 83 (12), 1433-1436.
CODEN: SMJOAV. ISSN: 0038-4348.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: English
SO SOUTH MED J, (1990) 83 (12), 1433-1436.
CODEN: SMJOAV. ISSN: 0038-4348.
AB To assess morbidity, mortality, and benefit associated with percutaneous endoscopic gastronomy (**PEG**), we retrospectively studied 42 patients who had had **PEG**. Mortality was exceptionally high during the first 60 days after **PEG** (43%), and then stabilized. In nearly half of the cases (20/42) the **PEG** tube was removed during the first 60 days because of either death or improvement. Patients with malignancy had a significantly higher morbidity and 60-day mortality than the **neurologically impaired**. We concluded that patients should be carefully selected for **PEG** because early mortality is high; a 60-day trial of soft nasogastric feedings should be considered before **PEG**, and could reduce by nearly half the number of patients failing to receive long-term benefit; and patients with malignancy have significantly greater morbidity and mortality after **PEG** and may not receive the same advantage from the procedure.

L17 ANSWER 8 OF 117 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
TI REPEAT PERCUTANEOUS ENDOSCOPIC GASTROSTOMY PEG AN OUTPATIENT PROCEDURE.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:68408 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA91:37068
TITLE: REPEAT PERCUTANEOUS ENDOSCOPIC GASTROSTOMY PEG AN OUTPATIENT PROCEDURE.
AUTHOR(S): CULLADO M J; SLEZAK F A; PORTER J A
CORPORATE SOURCE: 55 ARCH ST., SUITE 3D, AKRON, OHIO 44304, USA.
SOURCE: SURG ENDOSC, (1990) 4 (3), 173-174.
CODEN: SUREEX.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: English
SO SURG ENDOSC, (1990) 4 (3), 173-174.
CODEN: SUREEX.
AB Patients who have previously undergone percutaneous endoscopic gastrotomy (**PEG**) with subsequent **PEG** removal occasionally require elective repeat **PEG**. Adhesion of the stomach to the abdominal wall after the original **PEG** allows repeat **PEG** to be performed as an outpatient procedure and full-volume tube feeding to be started immediately. Elective repeat **PEG** was performed in ten patients. Repeat **PEG** was performed at the site of the original **PEG** in all cases. Six of the ten repeat **PEGs** were performed as an outpatient procedure. No complications were attributed to repeat **PEG**, and full-volume tube feedings were tolerated in all cases when attempted. To obviate the need for repeat **PEG**, we recommend immediate replacement after inadvertent **PEG** removal and avoiding elective removal of **PEGs** used in patients with long-term **neurologic impairment** for at least 6 months.

L17 ANSWER 9 OF 117 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
TI PERCUTANEOUS ENDOSCOPIC GASTROSTOMY A MEANS OF ENTERAL NUTRITION OF PATIENTS WITH SERIOUS CEREBRAL DYSFUNCTION.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:421010 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA86:83622
TITLE: PERCUTANEOUS ENDOSCOPIC GASTROSTOMY A MEANS OF ENTERAL NUTRITION OF PATIENTS WITH SERIOUS CEREBRAL DYSFUNCTION.
AUTHOR(S): PESCHL L; ZEILINGER M; MUNDA W; PREM H; SCHRAGEL D
CORPORATE SOURCE: VOSTAND INTERNEN ABT., KRANKENHAUSES STADT WIEN FLORIDSDORF, HINAYSGASSE 1, A-1210 WIEN.

SOURCE: WIEN KLIN WOCHENSCHR, (1988) 100 (10), 314-318.
CODEN: WKWOAO. ISSN: 0043-5325.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: German
SO WIEN KLIN WOCHENSCHR, (1988) 100 (10), 314-318.
CODEN: WKWOAO. ISSN: 0043-5325.
AB. . . or passive dislocation of the tube into the oesophagus with subsequent aspiration. Although these risks are minimized by percutaneous gastrostomy (**PEG**), aspiration cannot be completely prevented even when this method of feeding is employed. Enteral nutrition was provided by **PEG** in 33 patients with different cerebral disorders. **PEG** was indicated when adequate oral intake of food and fluids proved impossible 8 to 12 days after an acute hypoxaemic. . . aspirated after returning to oral nutrition, whereby feeding was certainly implicated in 1 patient and probable in the other patient. **PEG** enables adequate enteral nutrition of patients with severe **neurological impairment**. The advantages of **PEG** over parenteral nutrition are fewer complications, lower costs and, above all, its superiority in meeting physiological requirements.

L17 ANSWER 10 OF 117 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
TI PERCUTANEOUS ENDOSCOPIC GASTROSTOMY CLINICAL EXPERIENCE AND FOLLOW-UP.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:263088 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA86:2332
TITLE: PERCUTANEOUS ENDOSCOPIC GASTROSTOMY CLINICAL EXPERIENCE AND FOLLOW-UP.
AUTHOR(S): LLANEZA P P; MENENDEZ A M; ROBERTS R; DUNN G D
CORPORATE SOURCE: DEP. GASTROENTEROL., VA MEDICAL CENT., 1310 24TH AVE. S., NASHVILLE, TN 37212-2637.
SOURCE: SOUTH MED J, (1988) 81 (3), 321-324.
CODEN: SMJOAV. ISSN: 0038-4348.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: English
SO SOUTH MED J, (1988) 81 (3), 321-324.
CODEN: SMJOAV. ISSN: 0038-4348.
AB. . . with this method of enteral feeding, we conducted a retrospective study and follow-up of 73 patients having percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy (**PEG**). In addition we conducted a telephone survey of 42 persons who cared for the **PEG** tube. The most common indication was **neurologic impairment** of deglutition. Early and late complications occurred in 12% and 33% of cases, respectively, and were usually minor. Our 30-day survival was 74%. Most patients (77%) maintained their weight with standard tube feedings. Satisfaction with and acceptance of the **PEG** was almost universal. Patients should be carefully selected, with attention to long-range benefit.

L17 ANSWER 11 OF 117 BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
TI Method for human recombinant apolipoprotein-E protein or analog purification;
addition of neutralized fatty acid to Escherichia coli culture medium,
followed by non-ionic surfactant; useful in lipid metabolism disorder therapy, diagnosis or drug therapy
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993-03250 BIOTECHDS
TITLE: Method for human recombinant apolipoprotein-E protein or analog purification;
addition of neutralized fatty acid to Escherichia coli

culture medium, followed by non-ionic surfactant; useful in lipid metabolism disorder therapy, diagnosis or drug therapy
PATENT ASSIGNEE: Bio-Technol.Gen.
PATENT INFO: WO 9300443 **7 Jan 1993**
APPLICATION INFO: WO 1991-US4553 26 Jun 1991
PRIORITY INFO: US 1991-4553 26 Jun 1991
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE: WPI: 1993-036388 [04]
PI WO 9300443 **7 Jan 1993**
AB. . . the presence of Mg2+ and beta-hydroxybutyrate to give insoluble ApoE; (3) recovering ApoE by centrifugation; (4) treating with non-ionic surfactant **PEG**(9-10)p-t-octylphenol to solubilize ApoE; (5) treating (by ultrafiltration or ionexchange or cation-exchange chromatography) the solubilized ApoE to concentrate and purify the. . . (optionally crosslinked with a therapeutic or diagnostic agent); a solution of pure ApoE; therapy of atherosclerosis, autoimmune disease, hypocholesterolemia, hyperlipoproteinemia, **neuronal injury**, tumor; diagnosis of LDL receptor defect and tumor growth; and a lipid emulsion containing ApoE for drug delivery and tissue. . .

L17 ANSWER 12 OF 117 BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
TI Early regenerative responses induced by monoclonal antibodies directed against a surface glycoprotein of goldfish retinal ganglion cells; hybridoma construction and monoclonal antibody preparation
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984-08369 BIOTECHDS
TITLE: Early regenerative responses induced by monoclonal antibodies directed against a surface glycoprotein of goldfish retinal ganglion cells; hybridoma construction and monoclonal antibody preparation
AUTHOR: Schwartz M; Eshhar N
LOCATION: Department of Neurobiology, The Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot 76100, Israel.
SOURCE: EMBO J.; (**1984**) 3, 6, 1287-93
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
SO EMBO J.; (**1984** 3, 6, 1287-93
AB. . . injected i.v. into BALB/c mice. A booster injection was given 1 mth later. Fusion was performed in the presence of **polyethylene glycol**. Hybridoma culture supernatants were screened for binding capacity to mechanically disocciated cells of goldfish retina. 1 Selected clone detected antigen. . . antibody-injected, injured site. The possible regulatory role of the antigenic glycoprotein in maintaining nerve integrity and/or in restoring it following **axonal injury**, is discussed. (36 ref)

L17 ANSWER 13 OF 117 CANCERLIT
TI Experience with percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy on an otolaryngology service.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 96107950 CANCERLIT
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 96107950
TITLE: Experience with percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy on an otolaryngology service.
AUTHOR: Wilson W R; Hariri S M
CORPORATE SOURCE: George Washington University Medical Center, Washington, DC

20037, USA.
SOURCE: EAR, NOSE, AND THROAT JOURNAL, **(1995)**. Vol. 74, No. 11, pp. 760-2.
Journal code: EDF. ISSN: 0145-5613.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
FILE SEGMENT: MEDL; L
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE: MEDLINE 96107950
ENTRY MONTH: 199603
SO EAR, NOSE, AND THROAT JOURNAL, **(1995)**. Vol. 74, No. 11, pp. 760-2.
Journal code: EDF. ISSN: 0145-5613.
AB Seventy-one patients have undergone percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy ( **PEG**) on our otolaryngology service. Most commonly, these were **neurologically-impaired** (63%) or head and neck cancer (31%) patients. The **PEG** procedures were done, in almost all instances, in the operating room in conjunction with other indicated ORL-HNS procedures such as. . . one major complication, namely, seeding of the gastrostomy site with squamous cell carcinoma from a hypopharyngeal tumor. We conclude that **PEG** is a useful addition to the armamentarium of the head and neck surgeon.

L17 ANSWER 14 OF 117 CANCERLIT
TI Recording neurological impairment in clinical trials of glioma.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 95114638 CANCERLIT
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 95114638
TITLE: Recording neurological impairment in clinical trials of glioma.
AUTHOR: Grant R; Slattery J; Gregor A; Whittle I R
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Clinical Neurosciences, Western General Hospital, Edinburgh, Scotland, UK.
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF NEURO-ONCOLOGY, **(1994)**. Vol. 19, No. 1, pp. 37-49.
Journal code: JCP. ISSN: 0167-594X.
DOCUMENT TYPE: (CLINICAL TRIAL)
(CONTROLLED CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
FILE SEGMENT: MEDL; L; Priority Journals
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE: MEDLINE 95114638
ENTRY MONTH: 199503
SO JOURNAL OF NEURO-ONCOLOGY, **(1994)**. Vol. 19, No. 1, pp. 37-49.
Journal code: JCP. ISSN: 0167-594X.
AB . . . clinical response to treatment in cerebral glioma remain poorly defined, but could be made more objective if simple measures of **neurological impairments** were included in the definitions. We assessed the utility of simple fast previously validated tests of limb impairment (Timed nine hole **peg** test and 10 meter walk), memory (Williams delayed recall test) and language (Boston Aphasia Severity Rating Scale) in fifty patients with primary brain tumours to see if they could act as a surrogate for **neurological impairment**. The tests were compared with established measures of physical disability (Barthel Disability Index [BDI]) and handicap. Timed tests of hand. . .

L17 ANSWER 15 OF 117 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Effects of superoxide dismutase administration on ischemic brain injury in

neonatal rats

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:241872 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:301680
TITLE: Effects of superoxide dismutase administration on ischemic brain injury in neonatal rats
AUTHOR(S): Kotani, Hiromi
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dept. Pediatrics, Kyoto Prefectural Univ. of Med., Kyoto, 602, Japan
SOURCE: Kyoto-furitsu Ika Daigaku Zasshi (**1997**), 106(3), 339-351
CODEN: KFIZAO; ISSN: 0023-6012
PUBLISHER: Kyoto-fu Igaku Shinkokai
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Japanese

SO Kyoto-furitsu Ika Daigaku Zasshi (**1997**), 106(3), 339-351
CODEN: KFIZAO; ISSN: 0023-6012

AB The therapeutic efficacy of i.p. administration of superoxide dismutase (SOD) on **neuronal damage** in neonatal rat brains subjected to ischemia was histol. studied. Brain ischemia was induced for two hours in ten-day-old Wistar rats and the percentage of histol. **neuronal damage** was evaluated 24 h after reperfusion in three regions, namely neocortex, archeocortex, and thalamus in each hemisphere. A treatment group receiving free human SOD (n=9)[Mn-SOD 30,000 U/kg i.p. (n=6) or CuZn-SOD 20,000 U/kg i.p. (n=4)] had no therapeutic effect on the area of **neuronal damage**. THe percentage was significantly reduced in the right neocortex ($p<0.01$) and the right thalamus ($p< 0.05$) of a treatment group receiving polyethylene glycol-conjugated SOD (**PEG**-SOD) twice at a dose of 5,000 U/kg each (n=6). In a treatment group receiving **PEG**-SOD at the beginning of ischemia, **neuronal damage** was remarkably reduced in the right archeocortex ($p<0.05$) and the bilateral thalami (right: $p<0.05$, left: $p<0.01$)[2,000 U/kg (n=8)], in the bilateral thalami ($p<0.05$)[5,000 U/kg (n=16)], in the right neocortex ($p<0.05$), right archeocortex ($p<0.05$), and bilateral thalami (right: $p<0.01$, left: $p<0.05$)[10,000 U/kg (n=15)]. When **PEG**-SOD (10,000 U/kg) was administered at the beginning of recirculation (n=16), **neuronal damage** was significantly less in the right neocortex ($p<0.01$), right archeocortex ($p<0.001$), and bilateral thalami (right: $p<0.01$, left: $p<0.05$). Since **PEG**-SOD was more effective when it was administered after ischemia than at the beginning of ischemia, it appears as though SOD is effective on neonatal ischemic brain damage not only as a preventive but also as a therapeutic prepn. for neonatal asphyxia.

L17 ANSWER 16 OF 117 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

TI Arachidonic acid metabolism and pathophysiologic aspects of subarachnoid hemorrhage in rats

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:233381 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 112:233381
TITLE: Arachidonic acid metabolism and pathophysiologic aspects of subarachnoid hemorrhage in rats
AUTHOR(S): Gaetani, Paolo; Marzatico, Fulvio; Rodriguez y Baena, Riccardo; Pacchiarini, Lucia; Vigano, Teresa; Grignani, Guido; Crivellari, Maria Teresa; Benzi, Gianni
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Surg., Univ. Pavia, Pavia, I-27100, Italy
SOURCE: Stroke (Dallas) (**1990**), 21(2), 328-32
CODEN: SJCCA7; ISSN: 0039-2499
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

SO Stroke (Dallas) (**1990**), 21(2), 328-32
CODEN: SJCCA7; ISSN: 0039-2499
IT 363-24-6, PGE2 **34901-14-9**, PGD2 35121-78-9, PGI2 41598-07-6, PGD2 72025-60-6, Leukotriene C4
RL: FORM (Formation, nonpreparative)
(formation of, by brain tissue after subarachnoid hemorrhage, eicosanoid metab. and pathogenesis of **neuronal impairment** in relation to)

L17 ANSWER 17 OF 117 DRUGU COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
TI Asphyxial Brain Damage in the Newborn: New Insights into Pathophysiology and Possible Pharmacologic Interventions.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993-38950 DRUGU B P T
TITLE: Asphyxial Brain Damage in the Newborn: New Insights into Pathophysiology and Possible Pharmacologic Interventions.
AUTHOR: Giacoia G P
LOCATION: Tulsa, Oklahoma, United States
SOURCE: South.Med.J. (86, No. 6, 676-82, 1993) 1 Fig. 1 Tab. 38 Ref.
CODEN: SMJOAV ISSN: 0038-4348
AVAIL. OF DOC.: 6161 S Yale, Tusla, OK 74136, U.S.A.
LANGUAGE: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FIELD AVAIL.: AB; LA; CT
FILE SEGMENT: Literature
PY **1993**
AB. . . Possible pharmacologic interventions in perinatal asphyxial brain damage include calcium channel blockers, allopurinol, oxypurinol, excitatory amino acid antagonists (MK-801 (dizocilpine)), **PEG**-superoxide dismutase, **PEG**-catalase, lazaroids, and magnesium sulfate.
ABEX The basic mechanisms of hypoxic-ischemic **neuronal damage** are cellular ionic shifts, energy failure, calcium-activated phospholipid degradation, and increased release of excitatory amino acids (EAA). Oxygen free radicals are implicated in postasphyxial CNS injury. **Neuronal damage** is believed to mediated by release of EAA (L-glutamate and L-aspartate) which cause lesions mainly in areas of high NMDA. . . pigs. Mg2+ blocks NMDA-associated calcium influx in perinatal rats and human neonates. Oxygen free radical scavengers are allopurinol, oxypurinol, polyethylene-glycol (**PEG**) superoxide dismutase, and **PEG**-catalase. **PEG**-superoxide dismutase and allopurinol are currently on clinical trial in adults and infants, respectively. Methylprednisolone was effective in cases of head. . .

L17 ANSWER 18 OF 117 DRUGU COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
TI Diazepam Attenuation of Somatostatin-Induced Motor Disturbances and Neurotoxicity.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988-46189 DRUGU P
TITLE: Diazepam Attenuation of Somatostatin-Induced Motor Disturbances and Neurotoxicity.
AUTHOR: Balaban C D; Roskoms A J; Severs W B
LOCATION: Hershey, Pennsylvania, United States
SOURCE: Brain Res. (458, No. 1, 91-96, 1988) 3 Fig. 15 Ref.
CODEN: BRREAP ISSN: 0006-8993
AVAIL. OF DOC.: Department of Anatomy, M.S.Hershey Medical Center, The Pennsylvania State University, Hershey, PA 17033, U.S.A.
LANGUAGE: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FIELD AVAIL.: AB; LA; CT
FILE SEGMENT: Literature
PY **1988**

AB. . . cell death was reduced from 4/4 controls to 4/13 DZ-treated rats. The results indicated that DZ affords protection against permanent **neurologic damage** produced by SRIF.
ABEX. . . Male Sprague-Dawley rats (300-450 g) received i.p. pentobarbital (45 mg/kg) followed by either i.p. DZ (5 mg/kg) or vehicle control ( **PEG**-400 1 ml/kg, Fisher). 15 Min later they received i.c.v. SRIF (40 ug) in 5 ul artificial CSF. Animals were later. . . the presence of neurotoxicity. Results DZ pretreatment prior to SRIF reduced the barrel rotation incidence to 10% (2/20 vs. 6/20 **PEG** controls). The mortality rate of **PEG**-treated controls was 42% (5/12). This was reduced to 10% (2/20) by DZ-pretreatment. DZ-pretreatment reduced the incidence of **neuronal damage**. Also the decreased incidence of SRIF-related cell death after DZ appears in direct correlation with the reduced barrel rotation incidence.. . .

L17 ANSWER 19 OF 117 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2001 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
TI Percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy without an antireflux procedure in neurologically disabled children.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97025131 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1997025131
TITLE: Percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy without an antireflux procedure in neurologically disabled children.
AUTHOR: Borowitz S.M.; Sutphen J.L.; Hutcheson R.L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. S.M. Borowitz, Department of Pediatrics, Univ. of Virginia Hlth. Sci. Center, Box 386, Charlottesville, VA 22908, United States
SOURCE: Clinical Pediatrics, (1997) 36/1 (25-29).
Refs: 23
ISSN: 0009-9228 CODEN: CPEDAM
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 007 Pediatrics and Pediatric Surgery
008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
048 Gastroenterology
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
SO Clinical Pediatrics, (1997) 36/1 (25-29).
Refs: 23
ISSN: 0009-9228 CODEN: CPEDAM
AB In children with major **neurologic impairment**, gastrostomies are often used to alleviate malnutrition and feeding difficulties. There has been a trend toward performing 'protective' antireflux surgery in these children. Nineteen children with major **neurologic impairment** and feeding failure were prospectively evaluated and followed up after placement of percutaneous endoscopic gastrotomy (**PEG**) without any antireflux procedure. Mean age at **PEG** placement was 34 months with mean follow-up of 20.7 months. All parents would recommend **PEG** to families with disabled children, and if given the chance, 95% would elect **PEG** again for their child. No child developed choking, gagging, or retching postoperatively. At the time of follow-up, postoperative gastroesophageal reflux. . .

L17 ANSWER 20 OF 117 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2001 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
TI Modification of the 'push' technique for percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy in infants and children.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 96081051 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1996081051
TITLE: Modification of the 'push' technique for percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy in infants and children.

AUTHOR: Robertson F.M.; Crombleholme T.M.; Latchaw L.A.; Jacir N.N.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of General/Thoracic Surgery, Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, 34th Street and Civic Ctr. Boulevard,Philadelphia, PA 19104, United States
SOURCE: Journal of the American College of Surgeons, (1996) 182/3 (215-218).
ISSN: 1072-7515 CODEN: JACSEX
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 007 Pediatrics and Pediatric Surgery
009 Surgery
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
SO Journal of the American College of Surgeons, (1996) 182/3 (215-218).
ISSN: 1072-7515 CODEN: JACSEX
AB BACKGROUND: Percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy (**PEG**) by the 'push' technique avoids pericatheter infection, repeated insertion of the endoscope, potential esophageal injury from the catheter, and the. . . modification of the 'push' technique has eliminated this problem. STUDY DESIGN: During a 16-month period, 22 infants and children underwent **PEG** insertion using our modified 'push' technique. These cases were reviewed for patient characteristics including age, weight, indication for the procedure,. . . of the procedure, cost, conversion to open technique, and complications. RESULTS: We have used the modified 'push' technique to place **PEG** tubes in 20 infants and children aged four weeks to 15 years (mean, 13 months), weighing 2.7 to 36 kg (median, 6.0 kg), indicated for failure to thrive due to cystic fibrosis (n = 3) or **neurologic impairment** (n=19). These patients have had follow-up examination from nine to 30 months after the procedure. Operative time averaged 15 minutes.. . . successful in 95 percent of patients with one failure caused by loss of gastric insufflation when Fogarty balloons failed. All **PEGs** were used within 24 hours. There were no deaths and no pericatheter infectious. CONCLUSIONS: A simple modification of the 'push' technique of **PEG** insertion eliminated problems with loss of gastric insufflation previously encountered in small infants. The modified 'push' technique is safe, simple,. . .

L17 ANSWER 21 OF 117 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2001 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
TI [Percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy: Experiences in children]. ERFAHRUNGEN MIT DER PERKUTANEN ENDOSKOPISCHEN GASTROSTOMIE IN DER PADIATRIE.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 94086278 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1994086278
TITLE: [Percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy: Experiences in children].
ERFAHRUNGEN MIT DER PERKUTANEN ENDOSKOPISCHEN GASTROSTOMIE IN DER PADIATRIE.
AUTHOR: Kuster P.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Universitats-Kinderklinik, Hufelandstrasse 55,D-45147 Essen, Germany
SOURCE: Monatsschrift fur Kinderheilkunde, (1994) 142/2 (101-105).
ISSN: 0026-9298 CODEN: MOKIAY
COUNTRY: Germany
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 007 Pediatrics and Pediatric Surgery
048 Gastroenterology
LANGUAGE: German

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English; German
SO Monatsschrift fur Kinderheilkunde, (1994) 142/2 (101-105).
ISSN: 0026-9298 CODEN: MOKIAY
AB . . . dialysis. Results: We observed no perioperative complications. Catheter tract infections occurred in 4 patients and were successfully treated nonoperatively. Two **neurologically impaired** children developed reflux oesophagitis. On follow up either an isocaloric enteral nutrition was possible or in 6 patients, the weight improved. Two patients died shortly after **PEG** placement not due to the procedure. We removed one catheter because of leakage at peritoneal dialysis. One child used tube. . . feeding was possible after percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy. The procedure was simple and safe. The high incidence of reflux oesophagitis in **neurologically impaired** children warrants careful follow up.

L17 ANSWER 22 OF 117 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2001 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
TI Impact of nutritional rehabilitation on gastroesophageal reflux in neurologically impaired children.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 94075339 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1994075339
TITLE: Impact of nutritional rehabilitation on gastroesophageal reflux in neurologically impaired children.
AUTHOR: Lewis D.; Khoshoo V.; Pencharz P.B.; Golladay E.S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dept. of Gastroenterology/Nutrition, Children's Hospital, 200 Henry Clay Ave,New Orleans, LA 70118, United States
SOURCE: Journal of Pediatric Surgery, (1994) 29/2 (167-170).
ISSN: 0022-3468 CODEN: JPDSA3
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Conference Article
FILE SEGMENT: 007 Pediatrics and Pediatric Surgery
009 Surgery
019 Rehabilitation and Physical Medicine
037 Drug Literature Index
048 Gastroenterology
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
SO Journal of Pediatric Surgery, (1994) 29/2 (167-170).
ISSN: 0022-3468 CODEN: JPDSA3
AB The impact of nutritional rehabilitation on gastroesophageal reflux (GER) in 10 malnourished **neurologically impaired** children (NIC) was studied (mean age, 9.1 .+-. 3.1 years). None of the children had an antireflux procedure (ARP), and all were fed exclusively through a percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy (**PEG**). Malnutrition was defined as triceps skin fold thickness (TSF) below the fifth percentile for age and sex. GER was established. . . persistent symptoms) underwent ARP. We conclude that despite accompanying GER, successful nutritional rehabilitation can be achieved in malnourished NIC, using **PEG** feeding and antireflux medication. Although some NIC with GER may need an ARP or long-term medication, in most malnourished NIC. . .

L17 ANSWER 23 OF 117 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2001 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
TI [Percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy: Indications and techniques].
LA GASTROSTOMIA PERCUTANEO ENDOSCOPICA (GPE). INDICAZIONI E TECHNICHE.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 94025241 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1994025241
TITLE: [Percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy: Indications and techniques].
LA GASTROSTOMIA PERCUTANEO ENDOSCOPICA (GPE). INDICAZIONI E

TECHNICHE.
AUTHOR: Cosentino F.; Distefano M.; Veroux P.F.; Imme A.; Percolla S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Ist. Patologia Speciale Chirur. III, Unita di Endoscopia Digestiva, Universita degli Studi,Catania, Italy
SOURCE: Giornale Italiano di Endoscopia Digestiva, (1993) 16/4 (181-188).
ISSN: 0394-0225 CODEN: GIEDEL
COUNTRY: Italy
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 009 Surgery
014 Radiology
027 Biophysics, Bioengineering and Medical Instrumentation
048 Gastroenterology
LANGUAGE: Italian
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: Italian; English
SO Giornale Italiano di Endoscopia Digestiva, (1993) 16/4 (181-188).
ISSN: 0394-0225 CODEN: GIEDEL
AB Percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy (**PEG**) was introduced in 1980 as an alternative procedure to traditional methods for the placement of a gastrostomy feeding tube in patients with inability to swallow secondary to **neurological impairment**, oropharingeal neoplasms and facial trauma. Several variations on the original technique have been developed in last time. The 'Push' and. . .

L17 ANSWER 24 OF 117 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2001 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
TI Simplified 'push' technique for percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy in children.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 93326455 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1993326455
TITLE: Simplified 'push' technique for percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy in children.
AUTHOR: Crombleholme T.M.; Jacir N.N.; Lobe T.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of Pediatric Surgery, New England Medical Center, 750 Washington St,Boston, MA 02111, United States
SOURCE: Journal of Pediatric Surgery, (1993) 28/10 (1393-1395).
ISSN: 0022-3468 CODEN: JPDSA3
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 007 Pediatrics and Pediatric Surgery
048 Gastroenterology
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
SO Journal of Pediatric Surgery, (1993) 28/10 (1393-1395).
ISSN: 0022-3468 CODEN: JPDSA3
AB Percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy (**PEG**) by the 'pull' technique is the standard method in pediatric patients. Modifications have been reported for adults but few in. . . A modified Seldinger technique is used to insert a 14F acrylic Foley catheter. We have used this technique to place **PEG** tubes in 8 children age 6 weeks to 17 years (mean, 6 years), for failure to thrive due to cystic fibrosis (3), **neurological impairment** (4), and undetermined cause (1). Operative time averaged 15 minutes. All **PEGs** were used within 24 hours. This 'push' technique of **PEG** insertion is safe, simple, quick, and obviates many of the potential risks inherent in the 'pull' technique. The 'push' technique. . .

L17 ANSWER 25 OF 117 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2001 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.

TI A case of oligophrenic cerebellolental degeneration associated with vascular hypertension and gynecomastia (Japanese).
ACCESSION NUMBER: 76071206 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1976071206
TITLE: A case of oligophrenic cerebellolental degeneration associated with vascular hypertension and gynecomastia (Japanese).
AUTHOR: Hayabara T.; Yabuki S.; Ikeda H.; Otsuki S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dept. Neuropsychiat., Okayama Univ. Med. Sch., Okayama, Japan
SOURCE: CLIN.NEUROL., (1975) 15/3 (110-115).
CODEN: RISHBH
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: 032 Psychiatry
008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
018 Cardiovascular Diseases and Cardiovascular Surgery
022 Human Genetics
LANGUAGE: Japanese
SO CLIN.NEUROL., (1975) 15/3 (110-115).
CODEN: RISHBH
AB . . . the 4 limbs, pes equinocavus and atrophy of peroneal muscles. All deep reflexes were brisk. All sensory modalities were normal. **PEG** disclosed the cerebello pontine atrophy. EMG of the peroneal muscles showed lower motor **neuron damage**, and conduction velocity of tibial nerve was decreased, and/ACTH test and Metopilon test showed hypofunction of hypophyseal and suprarenal gland.. . . .

L17 ANSWER 26 OF 117 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2001 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
TI Divergent nature of gastric mucosal permeability and gastric acid secretion in sick patients with general surgical and neurosurgical disease.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 74099835 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1974099835
TITLE: Divergent nature of gastric mucosal permeability and gastric acid secretion in sick patients with general surgical and neurosurgical disease.
AUTHOR: Gordon M.J.; Skillman J.J.; Zervas N.T.; Silen W.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dept. Surg., Harvard Med. Sch., Boston, Mass. 02215, United States
SOURCE: Annals of Surgery, (1973) 178/3 (285-294).
CODEN: ANSUA5
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: 008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
048 Gastroenterology
009 Surgery
LANGUAGE: English
SO Annals of Surgery, (1973) 178/3 (285-294).
CODEN: ANSUA5
AB . . . patients with neurosurgical illness. Gastric mucosal permeability and gastric acid secretion were estimated by the change in the ratio of .DELTA.(Li'/**PEG**) and .DELTA.(H+/**PEG**) respectively. Six of the 13 acutely ill general surgical patients had normal GMP. The remaining seven general surgical patients had. . . unit of blood transfusion occurred prior to study in ten of the 22 patients. Four of the five patients with **neurological injury** who bled, and all of the five general surgical patients who bled had increased GMP, but the former group also. . . not bleed. A relationship between increased

GMP and bleeding from the stomach is strongly supported by these investigations. Patients with **neurological injury** complicated by hypotension and respiratory failure may develop the same kind of ulceration seen in general surgical patients who bleed.. . .

L17 ANSWER 27 OF 117 IFIPAT COPYRIGHT 2001 IFI
TI SEAT SUPPORT AND RESTRAINT SYSTEM FOR THE HANDICAPPED
AN 1857973 IFIPAT;IFIUDB;IFICDB
TITLE: -SEAT SUPPORT AND RESTRAINT SYSTEM FOR THE HANDICAPPED
INVENTOR(S): Bergeron, Timothy J, RD 1, Box 40, Dolgeville, NY, 13329
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Unassigned
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Burr, Edgar S
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Lamb, Tonya
AGENT: Heslin & Rothenberg

| | NUMBER | DATE |
|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 4750478 | 19880614 |
| | (CITED IN 004 LATER PATENTS) | |
| APPLICATION INFORMATION: | US 1986-874032 | 19860613 |
| EXPIRATION DATE: | 13 Jun 2006 | |
| FAMILY INFORMATION: | US 4750478 | 19880614 |

DOCUMENT TYPE: UTILITY; REASSIGNED; EXPIRED; CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION
CORRECTION DATE: 3 Jan 1989
FILE SEGMENT: MECHANICAL
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 40
GRAPHICS INFORMATION: 5 Drawing Sheet(s), 10 Figure(s).
PI US 4750478 19880614 (CITED IN 004 LATER PATENTS)
ECLM . . . 1. A seat support and restraint system capable of reducing neuromuscular dysfunction and skeletal deformation and facilitating therapy of a **neurologically impaired** occupant seated thereon, comprising: a contoured chair having molded base and back portions, said base and back portions forming a. . .
ACLM 12. The seat support and restraint system of claim 11, wherein said second end has a plurality of **peg** receiving bores on one side, and wherein said tray assembly securing means comprises a support bar receiving structure secured to said internal frame, said receiving structure having a second support bar receiving opening and a second spring loaded **peg** in engagable relation with said **peg** receiving bores in said second end such that said second center support bar may be secured within said second receiving. . .
19. The seat support and restraint system of claim 18, wherein said first arm has a plurality of **peg** receiving bores on one side, and wherein said footrest assembly securing means comprises a support bar receiving structure secured to said internal frame, said receiving structure having a first support bar receiving opening and a first spring loaded **peg** in engagable relation with said **peg** receiving bores in said first arm such that said first center support bar may be secured within said first receiving. . .
. . . An adjustable seat support and restraint system capable of reducing neuromuscular dysfunction and skeletal deformation and facilitating therapy of a **neurologically impaired** occupant seated thereon, comprising: a contoured, portable chair having base and back portions molded of a resilent foam material, said. . .
. . . An adjustable seat support and restraint system capable of reducing

neuromuscular dysfunction and skeletal deformation and facilitating therapy of a **neurologically impaired** occupant seated thereon comprising: a contoured chair having molded base and back portions, said base and back portions forming a. . .

L17 ANSWER 28 OF 117 JICST-EPlus COPYRIGHT 2001 JST
TI The Role of Percutaneous Endoscopic gastrostomy for the Enteral Nutrition.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 950537138 JICST-EPlus
TITLE: The Role of Percutaneous Endoscopic gastrostomy for the Enteral Nutrition.
AUTHOR: HATTORI KOJI; OGURA YUKI; MINATO YUKIHITO; SHINTANI SHUZO; SHIIGAI TATSUO
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sogobyointoridekyodobyoin
SOURCE: Nippon Noson Igakkai Zasshi (Journal of the Japanese Association of Rural Medicine), (1995) vol. 44, no. 1, pp. 13-15. Journal Code: Z0313B (Fig. 1, Tbl. 2, Ref. 10) ISSN: 0468-2513
PUB. COUNTRY: Japan
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
LANGUAGE: Japanese
STATUS: New
SO Nippon Noson Igakkai Zasshi (Journal of the Japanese Association of Rural Medicine), (1995) vol. 44, no. 1, pp. 13-15. Journal Code: Z0313B (Fig. 1, Tbl. 2, Ref. 10) ISSN: 0468-2513
AB We report our experience with percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy( **PEG**) to assess the safety and usefulness of the **PEG**. We reviewed 21 cases(mean age, 72 years), including 20 patients with **neurological impairment** and one patient with cancer of the stomach. Though two minor complications(wound infection and bleeding from the stomach) occurred, wound. . . of these patients died(3 died from pneumonia, 2 from respiratory failure, and 1 from stomach cancer), but there were no **PEG**-related deaths. After **PEG** procedure, serum protein, albumin and cholesterol improved significantly. **PEG** was not only safe but also effective for the nutritional support and the 4-year survival rate was 56%. By this method, moreover, half of the patients could leave hospital and return home. In conclusion, **PEG**, is thought to be the procedure of choice for the long-term enteral nutrition. (author abst.)

L17 ANSWER 29 OF 117 MEDLINE
TI Laparoscopic nissen fundoplication with simultaneous percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy in children.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 96351004 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 96351004
TITLE: Laparoscopic nissen fundoplication with simultaneous percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy in children.
AUTHOR: Heloury Y; Plattner V; Mirallie E; Gerard P; Lejus C
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pediatric Surgery, Hopital M`ere-Enfant, Quai Moncousu, 44000, Nantes, France.
SOURCE: SURGICAL ENDOSCOPY, **(1996 Aug)** 10 (8) 837-41. Journal code: VBF. ISSN: 0930-2794.
PUB. COUNTRY: GERMANY: Germany, Federal Republic of
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199611
SO SURGICAL ENDOSCOPY, **(1996 Aug)** 10 (8) 837-41.

Journal code: VBF. ISSN: 0930-2794.
AB . . . The aim of the study was to evaluate the results of laparoscopic Nissen fundoplication (LNF) with simultaneous percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy (**PEG**) in children with gastroesophageal reflux (GER) disease documented by upper gastrointestinal contrast and/or pH monitoring and/or esophageal endoscopy. METHODS: Fifteen LNF + **PEGs** were performed in children with pathologic antecedents: ten **neurologically impaired** children, two ORL (otorhinolaryngeal) pathologies. Two cases of AIDS, and one neuroblastoma. In one case, disruption of the fundoplication occurred. . . led to a second LNF with a good clinical result. CONCLUSIONS: In conclusion, it is possible to perform LNF and **PEG** during the same operative procedure. Short-term results are satisfactory with 14% recurrent GER. Long-term results need to be evaluated.

L17 ANSWER 30 OF 117 NIOSHTIC
TI Neurobehavioural Effects Of Repeated Occupational Exposure To Toluene And Paint Solvents
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:109199 NIOSHTIC
DOCUMENT NUMBER: NIOSH-00152879
TITLE: Neurobehavioural Effects Of Repeated Occupational Exposure To Toluene And Paint Solvents
AUTHOR(S): Cherry, N.; Hutchins, H.; Pace, T.; Waldron, H. A.
SOURCE: British Journal of Industrial Medicine, Vol. 42, No. 5, pages 291-300, 29 references .
CODEN: BJIMAG
PUBLICATION DATE: May 1985
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
PY **1985**
AB . . . particular focus on the nervous system. Subjects also underwent several behavioral tests, including visual search, digit symbol, block design, grooved **peg** board, simple unprepared reaction time, memory, and reading tests. Results were compared with those obtained from unexposed workers. No evidence of impaired nerve conduction in the ulnar or median nerves was found, and few clinical signs of **neurological damage** were apparent. Exposed workers performed less well on tests than did nonexposed workers. Workers exposed to paint solvents scored less. . . the workers. The authors conclude that a positive correlation cannot be made between exposure to toluene or paint solvents and **neurobehavioral damage**.

L17 ANSWER 31 OF 117 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2001 Gale Group

TI PEG-SOD Offers Improvement In Head Injury Outcome
ACCESSION NUMBER: 94:487374 PROMT
TITLE: PEG-SOD Offers Improvement In Head Injury Outcome
SOURCE: Marketletter, (**10 Oct 1994**) pp. N/A.
ISSN: 0140-4288.
LANGUAGE: English
WORD COUNT: 299
*FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT*
SO Marketletter, (**10 Oct 1994**) pp. N/A.
ISSN: 0140-4288.
AB Patients with severe closed head injury treated with the free-radical scavenger **PEG**-SOD (polyethylene glycol-superoxide dismutase) showed an 18% relative improvement in favorable outcome compared to placebo, according to results of a Phase. . .

Dr Muizelaar said that while the results did not achieve statistical significance, they suggest that **PEG**-SOD might be the first drug able to improve the functional outcome of severely head-injured patients.
In the randomized, placebo-controlled study of 463 patients, those receiving 10,000 units/kg of **PEG**-SOD as a single intravenous injection within eight hours of injury had an 18% relative improvement in good and moderate outcome. . .
He . . . production of a large number of free radicals. There are several possible mechanisms for the action of oxygen free-radicals including **neuronal injury**, ischemic **neuronal injury** and vascular damage leading to vasospasm. Although other superoxide dismutase agents also have free-radical scavenging effects, their clinical value is limited by a short biological half-life. The **PEG**-SOD conjugation using polyethylene glycol extends its availability in the bloodstream to five or six days.

L17 ANSWER 32 OF 117 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2001 Gale Group

TI PEG-SOD OF BENEFIT IN HEAD INJURY
ACCESSION NUMBER: 93:757448 PROMT
TITLE: PEG-SOD OF BENEFIT IN HEAD INJURY
SOURCE: Marketletter, (**9 Aug 1993**) pp. N/A.
ISSN: 0140-4288.
LANGUAGE: English
WORD COUNT: 301
*FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT*
SO Marketletter, (**9 Aug 1993**) pp. N/A.
ISSN: 0140-4288.
AB Polyethylene glycol-superoxide dismutase (**PEG**-SOD: Sterling Winthrop), an oxygen free radical scavenger, may be of use in patients with severe head injury after a single. . .
Although . . . free radical scavenging effect, their clinical value is somewhat limited by their short biological half-life of about six minutes.
The **PEG**-SOD product overcomes this limitation through its conjugation with polyethylene glycol, which extends its availability in the bloodstream to five or. . .
In the trial, a two-center, randomized, placebo-controlled study which involved 104 patients, subjects were randomized to receive either placebo or **PEG**-SOD in doses of 2,000, 5,000 or 10,000 units/kg. Within three months of the injury, 27 of the 104 patients had. . .
Laboratory . . . that most oxygen radicals form in the cerebral blood vessel walls, and it is this formation that is affected by **PEG** -SOD. Professor Young pointed out that there are several possible roles for oxygen free radicals after severe brain injury, including **neuronal injury**, ischaemic **neuronal injury** and vascular damage leading to vasospasm, and one or more of these might be affected by **PEG**-SOD. The Phase III trial is due to begin in October.
THIS IS THE FULL TEXT: Copyright 1993 by Marketletter (Publications). .
.

L17 ANSWER 33 OF 117 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2001 ISI (R)
TI ATTENUATED NEUROPATHOLOGY BY NILVADIPINE AFTER MIDDLE CEREBRAL-ARTERY OCCLUSION IN RATS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 91:57298 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: ET895
TITLE: ATTENUATED NEUROPATHOLOGY BY NILVADIPINE AFTER MIDDLE CEREBRAL-ARTERY OCCLUSION IN RATS
AUTHOR: KAWAMURA S (Reprint); SHIRASAWA M; FUKASAWA H; YASUI N
CORPORATE SOURCE: RES INST BRAIN & BLOOD VESSELS, DEPT SURG NEUROL, 6-10

SENSHU KUBOTA MACHI, AKITA 010, JAPAN (Reprint); RES INST BRAIN & BLOOD VESSELS, DEPT PATHOL, AKITA, JAPAN
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: JAPAN
SOURCE: STROKE, (**1991**) Vol. 22, No. 1, pp. 51-55.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
FILE SEGMENT: LIFE; CLIN
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
REFERENCE COUNT: 27
*ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS*

SO STROKE, (**1991**) Vol. 22, No. 1, pp. 51-55.
AB . . . nylon suture introduced through the extracranial internal carotid artery to occlude the left middle cerebral artery. Nilvadipine was dissolved in **polyethylene glycol** 400. Immediately following occlusion, group 1 rats (n = 10) were treated subcutaneously with vehicle and group 2 and 3. . . were 25.5 +/- 11.6% (NS) and 13.9 +/- 9.2% ($p < 0.05$ different from group 1), respectively. Nilvadipine decreased ischemic **neuronal injury** in a dose-dependent manner and may be of use in the treatment of cerebral ischemia.

L17 ANSWER 34 OF 117 USPATFULL
TI Mer receptor activation by gas6
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:1757 USPATFULL
TITLE: Mer receptor activation by gas6
INVENTOR(S): Chen, Jian, Burlingame, CA, United States
Hammonds, R. Glenn, Berkeley, CA, United States
Godowski, Paul J., Burlingame, CA, United States
Mark, Melanie R., Burlingame, CA, United States
Mather, Jennie P., Millbrae, CA, United States
Li, Ronghao, Millbrae, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Genentech, Inc., South San Francisco, CA, United States
(U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | DATE | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 6169070 | 20010102 | | |
| | WO 9628548 | 19960919 | | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1996-628747 | 19960417 | (8) | |
| | WO 1996-US3031 | 19960305 | | |
| | | 19960417 | PCT 371 date | |
| | | 19960417 | PCT 102(e) date | |

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-438861, filed on 10 May 1995, now abandoned Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-412253, filed on 28 Mar 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5580984
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Fitzgerald, David L.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Kresnak, Mark T.Flehr Hohbach Test Albritton & Herbert L
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 4
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 27 Drawing Figure(s); 17 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2940
PI US 6169070 20010102
WO 9628548 19960919 <--
DETD . . . such as mannitol or sorbitol; salt-forming counterions such as sodium; and/or nonionic surfactants such as Tween, Pluronics or polyethylene glycol (**PEG**).
DETD . . . such as mannitol or sorbitol; salt-forming counterions such as sodium; and/or nonionic surfactants such as Tween, Pluronics or polyethylene glycol (**PEG**).

DETD . . . damaged spinal cord in an effort to influence regeneration of interrupted central axons, for assisting in the repair of peripheral **nerve injuries** and as alternatives to multiple autografts. See Levi et al., J. Neuroscience 14(3):1309-1319 (1994). The use of cell culture techniques. . .

L17 ANSWER 35 OF 117 USPATFULL
TI 4-substituted piperidine analogs and their use as subtype selective NMDA receptor antagonists

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ACCESSION NUMBER: | 2000:134901 USPATFULL | | |
| TITLE: | 4-substituted piperidine analogs and their use as subtype selective NMDA receptor antagonists | | |
| INVENTOR(S): | Bigge, Christopher F., Ann Arbor, MI, United States<br>Wright, Jonathan, Ann Arbor, MI, United States<br>Cai, Sui Xiong, Foothill, CA, United States<br>Weber, Eckard, Laguna Beach, CA, United States<br>Woodward, Richard, Aliso Viejo, CA, United States<br>Lan, Nancy C., South Pasadena, CA, United States<br>Zhou, Zhang-Lin, Irvine, CA, United States<br>Keana, John F. W., Eugene, OR, United States | | |
| PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): | Warner-Lambert Company, Morris Plains, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)<br>Cocensys, Incorporated, Irvine, CA, United States (U.S. corporation) | | |

| | NUMBER | DATE | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 6130234 | 20001010 | | |
| | WO 9723214 | 19970703 | | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1996-91594 | 19961220 | (9) | |
| | WO 1996-US20766 | 19961220 | | |
| | | 19980916 | PCT 371 date | |
| | | 19980916 | PCT 102(e) date | |

| | NUMBER | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PRIORITY INFORMATION: | US 1995-9192 | 19951222 | (60) |

| | |
|---|---|
| DOCUMENT TYPE: | Utility |
| PRIMARY EXAMINER: | Chang, Ceila |
| LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: | Fitzpatrick, Cella, Harper & Scinto |
| NUMBER OF CLAIMS: | 16 |
| EXEMPLARY CLAIM: | 1 |
| LINE COUNT: | 2289 |

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 6130234 20001010
WO 9723214 19970703 <--
SUMM . . . neurodegenerative disorders such as Parkinson's disease [T. Klockgether, L. Turski, Ann. Neurol. 34, 585-593 (1993)], human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) related **neuronal injury**, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), Alzheimer's disease [P. T. Francis, N. R. Sims, A. W. Procter, D. M. Bowen, J. Neurochem.. . .
SUMM . . . from a stroke, the compounds of the present invention may be administered to ameliorate the immediate ischemia and prevent further **neuronal damage** that may occur from recurrent strokes.
SUMM . . . oil, or synthetic fatty acid esters, for example, ethyl oleate or triglycerides or polyethylene glycol-400 (the compounds are soluble in **PEG**-400). Aqueous injection suspensions may contain substances which increase the viscosity of the suspension include, for

example, sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, sorbitol,. . .

L17 ANSWER 36 OF 117 USPATFULL
TI 4-substituted piperidine analogs and their use as subtype selective NMDA
receptor antagonists
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:128355 USPATFULL
TITLE: 4-substituted piperidine analogs and their use as subtype selective NMDA receptor antagonists
INVENTOR(S): Bigge, Christopher F., Ann Arbor, MI, United States
Yuen, Po-Wai, Ann Arbor, MI, United States
Cai, Sui Xiong, Foothill, CA, United States
Weber, Eckard, Laguna Beach, CA, United States
Woodward, Richard, Aliso Viejo, CA, United States
Lan, Nancy C., South Pasadena, CA, United States
Zhou, Zhang-Lin, Irvine, CA, United States
Keana, John F. W., Eugene, OR, United States
Guzikowski, Anthony P., Eugene, OR, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Warner-Lambert Company, Morris Plains, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)
Cocensys, Incorporated, Irvine, CA, United States (U.S.
corporation)

| | NUMBER | DATE | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 6124323 | 20000926 | | |
| | WO 9723216 | 19970703 | | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1998-91598 | 19980916 | (9) | |
| | WO 1996-US20872 | 19961220 | | |
| | | 19980916 | PCT 371 date | |
| | | 19980916 | PCT 102(e) date | |

| | NUMBER | DATE |
|---|---|---|
| PRIORITY INFORMATION: | US 1995-9184 | 19951222 (60) |

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Rotman, Alan L.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Desai, Rita
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Fitzpatrick, Cella, Harper & Scinto
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 22
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 5772
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 6124323 20000926
WO 9723216 19970703 <--
DETD . . . from a stroke, the compounds of the present invention may be administered to ameliorate the immediate ischemia and prevent further **neuronal damage** that may occur from recurrent strokes.
DETD . . . oil, or synthetic fatty acid esters, for example, ethyl oleate or triglycerides or polyethylene glycol-400 (the compounds are soluble in **PEG**-400). Aqueous injection suspensions may contain substances which increase the viscosity of the suspension include, for example, sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, sorbitol,. . .

L17 ANSWER 37 OF 117 USPATFULL
TI 2-substituted piperidine analogs and their use as subtype-selective NMDA
receptor antagonists
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:128349 USPATFULL

TITLE: 2-substituted piperidine analogs and their use as subtype-selective NMDA receptor antagonists

INVENTOR(S): Bigge, Christopher F., Ann Arbor, MI, United States
Keana, John F. W., Eugene, OR, United States
Cai, Sui Xiong, Foothill, CA, United States
Weber, Eckard, Laguna Beach, CA, United States
Woodward, Richard, Aliso Viejo, CA, United States
Lan, Nancy C., South Pasadena, CA, United States
Guzikowski, Anthony P., Eugene, OR, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Warner-Lambert Company, Morris Plains, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)
Cocensys, Inc., Irvine, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | DATE | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 6124317 | 20000926 | | |
| | WO 9723215 | 19970703 | | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1998-91593 | 19981118 | (9) | |
| | WO 1996-US20767 | 19961220 | | |
| | | 19981118 | PCT 371 date | |
| | | 19981118 | PCT 102(e) date | |

| | NUMBER | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PRIORITY INFORMATION: | US 1995-9182 | 19951222 | (60) |

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Chang, Ceila
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Fitzpatrick, Cella, Harper & Scinto
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 13
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1600
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 6124317 20000926
WO 9723215 19970703 <--
SUMM . . . neurodegenerative disorders such as Parkinson's disease [T. Klockgether, L. Turski, Ann. Neurol. 34, 585-593 (1993)], human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) related **neuronal injury**, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), Alzheimer's disease [P. T. Francis, N. R. Sims, A. W. Procter, D. M. Bowen, J. Neurochem.. . .
SUMM . . . from a stroke, the compounds of the present invention may be administered to ameliorate the immediate ischemia and prevent further **neuronal damage** that may occur from recurrent strokes.
SUMM . . . oil, or synthetic fatty acid esters, for example, ethyl oleate or triglycerides or polyethylene glycol-400 (the compounds are soluble in **PEG**-400). Aqueous injection suspensions may contain substances which increase the viscosity of the suspension include, for example, sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, sorbitol,. . .

L17 ANSWER 38 OF 117 USPATFULL
TI Synthetic catalytic free radical scavengers useful as antioxidants for prevention and therapy of disease

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:41033 USPATFULL
TITLE: Synthetic catalytic free radical scavengers useful as antioxidants for prevention and therapy of disease

INVENTOR(S): Malfroy-Camine, Bernard, Arlington, MA, United States
Doctrow, Susan Robin, Roslindale, MA, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Eukarion, Inc., Bedford, MA, United States (U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | DATE |
|---|---|---|

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 6046188 | 20000404 |
| | WO 9640148 | 19961219 <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1998-973577 | 19980311 (8) |
| | WO 1996-US10037 | 19960606 |
| | | 19980311 PCT 371 date |
| | | 19980311 PCT 102(e) date |
| RELATED APPLN. INFO.: | Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-485489, filed on 7 Jun 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5696109 | |
| DOCUMENT TYPE: | Utility | |
| PRIMARY EXAMINER: | Reamer, James H. | |
| LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: | Townsend & Townsend & Crew LLP | |
| NUMBER OF CLAIMS: | 24 | |
| EXEMPLARY CLAIM: | 1 | |
| NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: | 28 Drawing Figure(s); 16 Drawing Page(s) | |
| LINE COUNT: | 3405 | |

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

PI US 6046188 20000404
WO 9640148 19961219 <--

DETD . . . of an antioxidant salen-metal complex pharmaceutical composition. In preferred embodiments, the method is used for preventing, arresting, or treating (1) **neurological damage** such as Parkinson's disease or anoxia injury, (2) cardiac tissue necrosis resulting from cardiac ischemia, (3) autoimmune neurodegeneration (e.g., encephalitis), (4) acute lung injury such as in sepsis and endotoxemia, and (5) **neuronal damage** resulting from anoxia (e.g., stroke, drowning, brain surgery) or trauma (e.g., concussion or cord shock).

DETD . . . complex or a cocktail thereof dissolved in an acceptable carrier, preferably an aqueous carrier or organic solvent (e.g., DMSO, solvated **PEG**, etc.). Since many of the salen-Mn complexes of the invention are lipophilic, it is preferable to include in the carrier. . . hydrophobic vehicle may be used, or that an aqueous vehicle comprising a detergent or other lipophilic agent (e.g., Tween, NP-40, **PEG**); alternatively, the antioxidant salen complexes may be administered as a suspension in an aqueous carrier, or as an emulsion.

DETD . . . ethoxylated sorbitol, hydroxypropyl sorbitol, polyethylene glycols 200-6000, methoxy polyethylene glycols 350, 550, 750, 2000 and 5000, poly[ethylene oxide] homopolymers (100,000-5,000,000), **polyalkylene glycols** and derivatives, hexylene glycol (2-methyl-2,4-pentanediol), 1,3-butylene glycol, 1,2,6-hexanetriol, ethohexadiol USP (2-ethyl-1,3-hexanediol), C15-C18 vicinal glycol, and polyoxypropylene derivatives of trimethylolpropane are. . .

DETD In Vivo Model of **Neuronal Injury**

DETD These results illustrate the protective effects of a Synthetic Catalytic Scavenger (SCS), C7, in various models of **neuronal damage**. C7 was able to protect neurons from acute early manifestations of **neuronal damage**, such as lipid peroxidation and loss of synaptic viability, as well as long-term manifestations of **neuronal injury**, such as neuronal loss 7 days after toxin injection.

DETD In view of the positive effects obtained with peripheral injections of C7 in the in vivo models of **neuronal injury**, we conclude that the complex is stable in vivo and crosses the blood brain barrier as well as neuronal membranes.

DETD The positive effects of C7 in various models of **neuronal injury** indicate that reactive oxygen species, especially the superoxide radical, play a significant role in the pathology induced by

ischemia and. . .

L17 ANSWER 39 OF 117 USPATFULL
TI Human dorsal tissue affecting factor (noggin) and nucleic acids encoding
same
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:150785 USPATFULL
TITLE: Human dorsal tissue affecting factor (noggin) and nucleic acids encoding same
INVENTOR(S): Valenzuela, David M., Franklin Square, NY, United States
Ip, Nancy Y., Stamford, CT, United States
Cudny, Henryk D., Concord, CA, United States
Yancopoulos, George D., Yorktown Heights, NY, United States
Harland, Richard M., Moraga, CA, United States
Smith, William C., Santa Barbara, CA, United States
Lamb, Teresa, New York, NY, United States
Knecht, Anne, Berkeley, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Tarrytown, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)
Regents of University of California, Oakland, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | DATE | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5843775 | 19981201 | | |
| | WO 9405791 | 19940317 | | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1995-392935 | 19950922 | (8) | |
| | WO 1993-US8326 | 19930902 | | |
| | | 19950922 | PCT 371 date | |
| | | 19950922 | PCT 102(e) date | |

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-957401, filed on 6 Oct 1992, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-950410, filed on 23 Sep 1992, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-939954, filed on 3 Sep 1992
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Fitzgerald, David L.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Kemmerer, Elizabeth C.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Cobert, Robert J.Pennie & Edmonds
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 23
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 29 Drawing Figure(s); 15 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2367
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 5843775 19981201
WO 9405791 19940317 <--
DRWD . . . loss of neurons, whether central, peripheral, or motorneurons. In addition, it may be useful for treating damaged nerve cells, e.g., **nerves damaged** by traumatic conditions such as burns and wounds, diabetes, kidney dysfunction, and the toxic effects of chemotherapeutics used to treat. . .
DRWD . . . sugar alcohols such as mannitol or sorbitol; salt-forming counterions such as sodium; and/or nonionic surfactants such as Tween, Pluronics or **PEG**.

L17 ANSWER 40 OF 117 USPATFULL
TI Antibodies to neurotrophic factor-4 (NT-4)
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:123048 USPATFULL

TITLE: Antibodies to neurotrophic factor-4 (NT-4)
INVENTOR(S): Rosenthal, Arnon, Pacifica, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Genentech, Inc., South San Francisco, CA, United States
(U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5702906 | 19971230 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1995-451947 | 19950526 (8) | |

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1995-426419, filed on 19 Apr 1995 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-30013, filed on 22 Mar 1993, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-648482, filed on 31 Jan 1991, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-587707, filed on 25 Sep 1990, now patented, Pat. No. US 5364769
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Hutzell, Paula
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Gucker, Stephen
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Torchia, PhD, Timothy E.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 10
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 6 Drawing Figure(s); 6 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2046
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 5702906 19971230 <--
DETD . . . loss of neurons, whether central, peripheral, or motorneurons. In addition, it may be useful for treating damaged nerve cells, e.g., **nerves damaged** by traumatic conditions such as burns and wounds, diabetes, kidney dysfunction, and the toxic effects of chemotherapeutics used to treat. . .
DETD . . . sugar alcohols such as mannitol or sorbitol; salt-forming counterions such as sodium; and/or nonionic surfactants such as Tween, Pluronics or **PEG**.

L17 ANSWER 41 OF 117 USPATFULL
TI Synthetic catalytic free radical scavengers useful as antioxidants for prevention and therapy of disease
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:115268 USPATFULL
TITLE: Synthetic catalytic free radical scavengers useful as antioxidants for prevention and therapy of disease
INVENTOR(S): Malfroy-Camine, Bernard, Arlington, MA, United States
Doctrow, Susan Robin, Roslindale, MA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Eukarion, Inc., Bedford, MA, United States (U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5696109 | 19971209 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1995-485489 | 19950607 (8) | |

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-380731, filed on 26 Jan 1995 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-987474, filed on 7 Dec 1992, now patented, Pat. No. US 5403834

| | NUMBER | DATE |
|---|---|---|
| PRIORITY INFORMATION: | WO 1993-US11857 | 19931206 |

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility

PRIMARY EXAMINER: Jarvis, William R. A.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Townsend and Townsend and Crew LLP
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 14
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 28 Drawing Figure(s); 19 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 3441
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 5696109 19971209 <--
DETD . . . of an antioxidant salen-metal complex pharmaceutical composition. In preferred embodiments, the method is used for preventing, arresting, or treating (1) **neurological damage** such as Parkinson's disease or anoxia injury, (2) cardiac tissue necrosis resulting from cardiac ischemia, (3) autoimmune neurodegeneration (e.g., encephalitis), (4) acute lung injury such as in sepsis and endotoxemia, and (5) **neuronal damage** resulting from anoxia (e.g., stroke, drowning, brain surgery) or trauma (e.g., concussion or cord shock).
DETD . . . complex or a cocktail thereof dissolved in an acceptable carrier, preferably an aqueous carrier or organic solvent (e.g., DMSO, solvated **PEG**, etc.). Since many of the salen-Mn complexes of the invention are lipophilic, it is preferable to include in the carrier. . . hydrophobic vehicle may be used, or that an aqueous vehicle comprising a detergent or other lipophilic agent (e.g., Tween, NP-40, **PEG**); alternatively, the antioxidant salen complexes may be administered as a suspension in an aqueous carrier, or as an emulsion.
DETD . . . ethoxylated sorbitol, hydroxypropyl sorbitol, polyethylene glycols 200-6000, methoxy polyethylene glycols 350, 550, 750, 2000 and 5000, poly[ethylene oxide] homopolymers (100,000-5,000,000), **polyalkylene glycols** and derivatives, hexylene glycol (2-methyl-2,4-pentanediol), 1,3-butylene glycol, 1,2,6-hexanetriol, ethohexadiol USP (2-ethyl-1,3-hexanediol), C15-C18 vicinal glycol, and polyoxypropylene derivatives of trimethylolpropane are. . .
DETD In vivo model of **neuronal injury**
DETD These results illustrate the protective effects of a Synthetic Catalytic Scavenger (SCS), C7, in various models of **neuronal damage**. C7 was able to protect neurons from acute early manifestations of **neuronal damage**, such as lipid peroxidation and loss of synaptic viability, as well as long-term manifestations of **neuronal injury**, such as neuronal loss 7 days after toxin injection.
DETD In view of the positive effects obtained with peripheral injections of C7 in the in vivo models of **neuronal injury**, we conclude that the complex is stable in vivo and crosses the blood brain barrier as well as neuronal membranes.
DETD The positive effects of C7 in various models of **neuronal injury** indicate that reactive oxygen species, especially the superoxide radical, play a significant role in the pathology induced by ischemia and. . .

L17 ANSWER 42 OF 117 USPATFULL
TI Modified anti-ICAM-1 antibodies and their use in the treatment of inflammation
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:114931 USPATFULL
TITLE: Modified anti-ICAM-1 antibodies and their use in the treatment of inflammation
INVENTOR(S): Faanes, Ronald Bertrand, Pound Ridge, NY, United States
McGoff, Paul Edward, Watertown, CT, United States

Shirley, Bret Allen, New Milford, CT, United States
Scher, David Stuart, Danbury, CT, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Boehringer Inglehiem Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Ridgefield,
CT, United States (U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5695760 | 19971209 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1995-427355 | 19950424 (8) | |

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Feisee, Lila
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Johnson, Nancy A.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Howrey & Simon; Auerbach, Jeffery I.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 31
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1,12,24
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 5 Drawing Figure(s); 5 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 3085
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 5695760 19971209 <--
DETD . . . model. Bowes, M. P. et al. (Exper. Neurol. 119:215-219 (1993)) reported that the administration of anti-ICAM-1 antibody could reduce the **neurological damages** associated with stroke in a rabbit cerebral embolism stroke model. Pavilack, M. A. et al. (Invest. Ophthalmol. Vis. Sci. 35:1896. . .
DETD . . . while retaining the in vivo therapeutic efficacy of the antibody. Preferred modifications include modifying the antibody to contain poly(ethylene) glycol ("**PEG**") adducts. **PEG** is mildly hydrophobic material having very high aqueous solubility.
DETD Most preferably, the poly(ethylene) glycol-modification reaction is conducted using "activated" **PEG** derivatives. As used herein, "activated **PEG** derivatives" are derivatives of **PEG** bearing electrophilic groups that are reactive toward amines (such as lysines) and other nucleophiles are referred to as "activated **PEGs**."
DETD These **PEGs** have been used extensively for attachment of **PEG** to proteins and in liposome formulations (Davis, F. F. et al., U.S. Pat. No. 4,179,337; Rhee, W. et. al., U.S.. . .
DETD . . . applications, are the monofunctional polymers which are capped on one end with a methyl ether group (mPEG). Reactions of activated **PEGs** are free from crosslinking and can result in attachment of multiple strands of the polymer to the target molecule. Choice. . .
DETD The N-hydroxysuccinimidyl (or NHS)active esters of **PEG** succinate (SS-**PEG**) have been the reagents of choice for attachment of **PEG** to proteins or peptides in many laboratories. These derivatives react with amino groups on proteins under mild conditions in short. . . `an ester link in its backbone and thus has the property of undergoing relatively rapid hydrolysis in vivo.

More stable **PEG** conjugates can be made by use of the succinimidyl derivative of **PEG** propionic acid (SPA-**PEG**), which does not possess the ester linkage. This is also true of the corresponding succinimidyl derivative of carboxymethylated **PEG** (SCM-**PEG**) which is even more reactive than the SPA-**PEG**. SCM-**PEG** is extremely reactive both toward hydrolysis and aminolysis with an hydrolysis half life of less than one minute at pH. . . to result in highly poly(ethylene) glycol-modified enzymes which retain nearly 100% specific activity relative to the native protein. Presumably, the **PEG** derivative lifetime limits its reactivity to lysines at the very surface of the protein where their placement is

less likely. . .

DETD . . . may alternatively be employed. Suitable activated monofunctional poly(ethylene) glycols include N-hydroxysuccinimidyl active esters of the propionic acid of poly(ethylene) glycol ("SPA-**PEG**"), N-hydroxysuccinimidyl active esters of the succcinate poly(ethylene) glycol ("SS-**PEG**"), N-hydroxysuccinimidyl active esters of carboxymethylated poly(ethylene) glycol ("SCM-**PEG**"), N-hydroxysuccinimidyl active esters of the poly(ethylene) glycol dimer with lysine ("PEG2-NHS"), poly(ethylene) glycol propionaldehyde ("**PEG**-ALDEHYDE"), or N-hydroxysuccinimidyl derivatives of norleucine poly(ethylene) glycol ("**PEG**-NORLEUCINE").

DETD The most preferred activated mPEG is an N-hydroxysuccinimidyl derivative of mPEG propionic acid ("SPA-**PEG**"). Polymerization of mPEG monomers results in the production of poly(ethylene) glycol-modified ("poly(ethylene) glycol-modified") antibodies, which are the most preferred modified. . .

DETD Much literature has been devoted to the study of protein modification by attachment of polyethylene glycol (**PEG**) of various molecular weights ranging from 5K to 40K or higher. As indicated, **PEG** has been reported attached to enzymes, peptides and proteins.

DETD . . . for producing poly(ethylene) glycol-modified antibodies, and disclose that such antibodies exhibit reduced immunogenicity. The method involves the covalent attachment of **PEG** to trinitrobenzene sulfonic acid-available amino groups on the protein molecule.

DETD Tomasi, T. B. et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 4,732,863) disclose that the immunogenicity of **PEG**-modified antibody varies with the degree of modification, and that it is therefore important to control the number of **PEG** molecules attached to the antibody in order to balance the reduced immunoreactivity of the antibodies with the need to preserve. . .

DETD . . . therapeutics. Most of the effort reported has been on the procedures used in these modification studies, the synthesis of the **PEG** derivatives and the end result in animal studies or human clinical trials; however, there remains a shortage of analytical methods. . . attempts have been made to analyze this heterogeneity and no technique has emerged which is suitable for resolution of a **PEG**-protein preparation into individual components.

DETD . . . glycol-modified versions of these molecules but also allowing the separation of individual modified species varying in the number of attached **PEG** strands. This method takes advantage of the partitioning of **PEG**-modified protein into **PEG**-rich phases which is an effective technique in aqueous polymer two-phase separations. This new chromatographic technique works equally well for proteins modified with 5K **PEG** derivatives or those modified with **PEG** of higher molecular weight. The method has been developed both as a quantitative analytical tool as well as a preparative. . .

DETD The conjugation reaction is run with the antibody bound to the sICAM-1 column, thus masking the binding site from **PEG** attachment. While both the column and solution methods produce mPEG-anti-ICAM-1 antibody conjugates that retain binding activity, the column method permits. . .

DETD . . . 7.5, and the column is loaded to capacity with enlimomab (2-5 mg/ml in PBS, pH 7.5). A solution of activated SPA-**PEG** (5 kD) is prepared in one column volume of PBS, pH 7.5. The mPEG solution typically contains one milligram of. . .

DETD . . . First, the number of species in a preparation varies depending upon the technique of poly(ethylene) glycol-modification used (i.e.

chemistry of **PEG** derivative, molecular weight, and number of reactive sites on protein). Furthermore, the resolution of the different analytical techniques varies between. . .

DETD **PEG** is a mildly hydrophobic material with very high aqueous solubility. It has been used to modify proteins, thereby increasing their. . .

DETD . . . to a chromatographic support. The immobilized hydrophobic moieties may be selected from a broad range of alkyl and aryl groups. **PEG** is a preferred immobilized moiety. The hydrophobicity of the moiety increases with increasing alkyl length. The protein is adsorbed to. . .

DETD . . . poly(ethylene) glycol to enhance partitioning in a pseudo-affinity mode since poly(ethylene) glycol modified proteins are known to preferentially partition into **PEG** phases in 2-phase separation systems (Walter, H. et al., In: Partitioning in Aqueous Two-Phase Systems, Theory, Methods, Uses and Applications. . . system as has been demonstrated to work in these two-phase systems. While hydrophobic interactions will predominate, the specific interaction between **PEG** attached to the protein and the **PEG** -bonded phase may be strong enough to facilitate chromatographic separation of the native protein from the poly(ethylene) glycol modified protein, in addition to resolving individual **PEG**-protein adducts.

DETD . . . ligand hydrophobicity from hydroxypropyl to pentyl plus phenyl were initially tested. In most cases a satisfactory separation of native from **PEG**-modified protein was not achieved. When highly poly(ethylene) glycol modified samples were chromatographed on certain columns the increased hydrophobicity of the **PEG**-modified antibody was evident in the increase in retention time relative to native protein. However, these columns failed to separate native. . .

DETD Rainin's Hydropore HIC column was tested for its ability to separate native protein from **PEG** modified protein. This column has the unique property of incorporating **PEG** as the hydrophobic ligand on a silica based particle (Hatch, R. G., J. Chromatogr. Sci. 28:210 (1990); Chang, J. et al., J. Chromatogr. 319:396 (1985)). The hypothesis of enhancing the hydrophobic interactions with **PEG** as a bonded phase was tested using this column. This unique chemistry performed well allowing not only separation of the. . . antibody from the poly(ethylene) glycol-modified species and quantitation of the remaining unmodified antibody but also provided separation of the individual 1-**PEG**, 2-**PEG**, 3-**PEG** modified species. With only slight modifications this technique was scaled up and used to purify large quantities of native-free poly(ethylene). . .

DETD . . . organic layer. Poly(ethylene) glycol groups are then covalently attached to the hydrophilic monolayer to produce a chromatographic material. Poly(ethylene) glycol (**PEG**) is a weakly hydrophobic neutral polymer. **PEG** is bonded at a surface density that retains proteins at high salt concentrations through interactions between the bonded phase and. . .

DETD . . . preparative separation of unpoly(ethylene) glycol-modified enlimomab from the poly(ethylene) glycol-modified BIRR10. The method takes advantage of the partitioning of the **PEG** modified protein into **PEG** rich phases as has been demonstrated in

aqueous polymer two-phase separations. Using this chromatographic technique, it is possible to rapidly. . .

DETD . . . allows estimation of the relative band areas of each poly(ethylene) glycol-modified species. This procedure estimates approximately an average of 5 **PEGs** per BIRR10 molecule. Laser desorption mass spectrometry further corroborates these data. Analytical size exclusion chromatography further characterizes BIRR10. A Superdex. . . a 200 kD protein while BIRR10 has an apparent Stokes radius of 540 kD. The addition of five 5 kD **PEGs** increases the Stokes radius by 2.6 fold.

DETD . . . from Shearwater Polymers, Inc. (Huntsville, Ala.). All mPEGs used in these experiments were an N-hydroxysuccinimidyl derivative of mPEG propionic acid (SPA-**PEG**) of molecular weight 5 kD (cat #M-SPA-5000). This activated mPEG is reactive toward amino groups on proteins. The chromatographic resin. . .

DETD . . . 7.5, and the column was loaded to capacity with enlimomab (2-5 mg/ml in PBS, pH 7.5). A solution of activated SPA-**PEG** (5 kD) was prepared in one column volume of PBS, pH 7.5. The mPEG solution contained one milligram of mPEG. . .

DETD Experiments to modify enlimomab with **PEG** have been performed using the succinimidyl ester of carboxymethylated **PEG** 5000 MW (SCM-**PEG**) or succinimidyl propionate (SPA-**PEG**). Enlimomab has also been derivatized using the 20,000 MW analogs of these 2 derivatives. These and other coupling chemistries have. . .

DETD . . . to mPEG derivative ranged from 10:1 to 1:10. Thus, in some instances there was an excess of lysines, making the m-**PEG** the limiting reagent (and causing a low degree of modification). At the other extreme where there was an excess of m-**PEG**, the lysines were limiting (and a high degree of modification occurred). Concentrations of enlimomab protein solutions ranged from 1 mg/ml. . . concentrated diglycine, while it was not necessary to quench the SCM reactions due to the short half-life. Excess and unreacted **PEG** was diafiltered at least 3.times. using Amicon 30 kD or 100 kD centriprep devices.

DETD . . . rapid characterization of poly(ethylene) glycol-modified preparations of the monoclonal antibody Enlimomab; and (2) to provide a general approach to purify **PEG**-modified proteins. Chromatographic testing was performed using several commercially available HIC columns: Synchropak (purchased from Synchrom Inc., Lafayette, Ind.), Hydropore HIC. . .

DETD . . . in assessing each HIC column. These conjugates varied in degree of poly(ethylene) glycol-modification, chemistry of coupling and molecular weight of **PEG** derivative used in the coupling procedures. The derivatives ranged from mixtures which still had as much as 35% remaining native. . . as determined by other techniques to mixtures devoid of native and having poly(ethylene) glycol-modified species with as many as 30 **PEG**-5000 units per antibody molecule. This wide range in sample compositions enabled a thorough assessment of the separation capability of each. . .

DETD . . . ratios of enlimomab:mPEG respectively) showed a shift to much longer retention times of a single species with increasing ratios of **PEG**. However, there was still no separation of residual native enlimomab in these highly poly(ethylene) glycol-modified preparations.

DETD . . . as evidenced by the separation of both native enlimomab and the

poly(ethylene) glycol-modified species and from the resolution of multiple **PEG**-enlimomab adducts. HIC employing the phenyl ligand was capable of revealing some heterogeneity in poly(ethylene) glycol-modified samples of enlimomab. This column. . .

DETD . . . HIC method was conducted. This method employed Rainin's Hydropore column, which is only mildly hydrophobic. The Hydropore column fortuitously has **PEG** as its hydrophobic ligand. It was hoped that the mechanism of interaction seen in 2-phase systems which incorporate **PEG** would hold true in the chromatographic separation, and that the use of this ligand would permit the separation of native protein from **PEG** modified protein. The initial chromatographic runs were performed under identical conditions to those used on the other HIC columns utilizing. . .

DETD . . . the samples; the least modified sample pool shows significant resolution between the native species and what are apparently 2 different **PEG** modified species. When this sample was tested on other HIC columns no separation at all was detected, nor was any. . . significant change in retention time relative to the native antibody identified. Thus some degree of separation of native enlimomab from **PEG**-modified adducts has been effected on this column.

DETD . . . samples were tested using the Hydropore HIC column system, there was a dramatic change in the retention behavior of the **PEG** derivatives relative to the native enlimomab. With more highly poly(ethylene) glycol-modified species of enlimomab, such as the SCM-5 KD 1:10. . .

DETD The SPA-20 KD reaction mixture illustrates the difference in hydrophobicity when a single **PEG** strand of 20 KD is attached to enlimomab versus multiple strands of 5 KD. With baseline resolution between the native. . . 20 KD sample corroborated these results. Separation seen previously on the hydroxypropyl column indicated that native enlimomab and 1-20 KD **PEG**-enlimomab were equivalent in hydrophobicity (as they co-eluted) and that the second peak at a retention time of 10.29 minutes was the 2-**PEG** derivative.

DETD TABLE 1

| Ratio of Enlimomab to SCM Activated **PEG** (mg/mg) | % Native |
|---|---|
| 10:1 | 41.2 |
| 5:1 | 18.3 |
| 4:1 | 9.9 |
| 3:1 | 5.4 |
| 2:1 | 0.6 |
| 1:1 | none detected |

DETD . . . column permitted the determination of the percentage of native enlimomab remaining in the reaction as a function of ratio of **PEG**/enlimomab in the reaction mixture. Selected chromatograms from the SCM-5000 series were obtained. These chromatograms illustrate the changes in chromatography seen. . . peaks was obtained from non-reduced SDS-PAGE. The SCM-5000 10:1 sample separated in such SDS-PAGE into the native enlimomab, a major 1-**PEG** species and a minor 2-**PEG** species. Several other samples from the SCM-5000 series were also electrophoresed in the same manner with a corresponding correlation between. . .

DETD . . . case with the Hydropore HIC packing material. There was modest improvement seen in the resolution between native enlimomab and the 1-**PEG** species as well as improvement in separation between the

individual 1-**PEG**, 2-**PEG**, 3-**PEG** etc.
species. The general trend was an overall increase in peak sharpness in going from the 12 to the 5. . .

DETD . . . in many cases with the 12 .mu.m particle material depending on the the poly(ethylene) glycol-modification chemistry, molecular weight of the **PEG** derivative and the hydrophobicity of the native protein relative to its poly(ethylene) glycol-modified derivatives. Even though the 5 .mu.m particle. . .

DETD . . . separating native protein from poly(ethylene) glycol-modified species, the time course of a poly(ethylene) glycol-modification reaction was monitored using the Ald-5000 **PEG** derivative coupling to a Fab of another antibody. This reaction was followed over a 24 hour period. The Fab was. . . 7.14 minutes versus 9.54 minutes (15 min. linear gradient) and that the poly(ethylene) glycol-modified Fab, with a single 5000 MW **PEG** attached was significantly more hydrophobic than the native molecule eluting at 9.70 minutes. In this case 1-**PEG**-Fab species could be readily separated from the native Fab and the quantiation of residual native protein was straightforwared as baseline. . .

DETD . . . as seen in the 60 minute gradient, 30 minutes in run time was saved. With this improved higher resolution method enlimomab-**PEG** reaction mixtures were then fractionated into individual 1-**PEG**, 2-**PEG**, 3-**PEG**, etc. species. These now homogeneous poly(ethylene) glycol-modified adducts were thoroughly analyzed for binding activity using a competitive specific ELISA (relative. . .

DETD . . . the individual species for further characterization. Hydropore was used analytically for characterizing the poly(ethylene) glycol-modification process, for quantitation of native, 1-**PEG**, 2-**PEG**, 3-**PEG** etc. species and also for the purification of poly(ethylene) glycol-modified-enlimomab on a larger scale (up to 500 mg).

DETD Samples which are highly poly(ethylene) glycol-modified were found to be free from residual native **PEG** as determined by chromatograms and electropherograms. In addition to being able to quantitate native antibody in poly(ethylene) glycol-modified samples this. . .

DETD It has been possible to effect an even greater degree of separation between the native antibody and **PEG**-derivatized species via the incorporation of a isocratic salt hold step at an appropriate point in the gradient. Just at the. . .

DETD . . . enlimomab species. Further method development led to a procedure which improves baseline resolution of native enlimomab from the composite of **PEG**.sub.n -enlimomab adducts.

DETD . . . with an isocratic hold step positioned at a salt concentration which allows maximum separation of native unpoly(ethylene) glycol-modified enlimomab from **PEG**.sub.n -enlimomab adducts. The method comprises the following steps:

DETD . . . preparation was injected onto the Poros PE column. enlimomab elutes during the 0.9M hold step and is clearly separated from **PEG**-enlimomab which is eluted during the second gradient between 0.9M and 0.5M ammonium sulfate. This optimized method developed on an analytical. . .

DETD . . . run on the 62 ml Poros 20 PE column revealed that enlimomab eluted during the initial isocratic hold step and **PEG**-modified enlimomab adducts eluted as a single peak during the second gradient portion of the method.

DETD A coomassie-stained non-reduced SDS-PAGE gel of the eluted materials indicated that a small amount of mono-**PEG**-enlimomab eluted

during the isocratic hold step (in which the native enlimomab elutes). It was possible to obtain fractions that consisted of **PEG** -modified enlimomab adducts with no residual non-poly(ethylene) glycol-modified native enlimomab. Thus the scaleup to a larger column format with Poros 20. . .

DETD . . . relative band areas of each poly(ethylene) glycol-modified species of BIRR10. Reduced SDS-PAGE gels provide information on location and distribution of **PEG** strands on the heavy and light chains of enlimomab.

DETD . . . fairly reproducible and each reaction produced an mPEG-enlimomab conjugate with a similar degree of poly(ethylene) glycol-modification (i.e., average of 5 **PEG** 5 kD adducts). For each poly(ethylene) glycol-modification run, the enlimomab breakthrough during the load phase and the material eluted from. . .

DETD TABLE 9

| RR1/ 1.1.1:PEG5000 Ratio | Reaction Time | pH | Average Degree of **PEG** Modification | Activity in slCAM-1 assay |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Solution Method of forming **PEG**-Adducts | | | | |
| 1:1 | 1 hr | 6.0 | 1 | Not done |
| 1:1 | 1 hr | 7.5 | 1 | 78% |
| 1:1 | 1 hr | 8.0 | 2 | 58% |
| 1:1 | 1 hr | 8.5 | 3. . . 6 | 21% |
| 1:4 | 24 hr | 7.5 | 6 | 0% |
| 1:2 | 4 hr | 7.5 | 4 | 28% |
| 1:2 | 24 hr | 7.5 | 4 | 36% |
| Column Method of forming **PEG**-Adducts | | | | |
| 1:1 | | 7.5 | 5 | 39% |

DETD TABLE 10

| Experimental Series I Solution-Based Modification | IC.sub.50 .mu.g/ml |
|---|---|
| Enlimomab | 0.2 |
| mg Enlimomab:mg **PEG** | |
| 1:1 | 0.2 |
| 1:2 | 3.0 |
| 1:3 | 1.5 |
| 1:4 | <0.1 |
| 10:1 | 0.4 |

| Experimental Series II Solution-Based Modification | IC.sub.50 .mu.g/ml |
|---|---|
| Enlimomab | 1.5 |
| mg Enlimomab:mg **PEG** | |
| 4:1 | 6.0 |
| 10:1 | 1.5 |
| 20:1 | 0.8 |
| 50:1 | 0.8 |
| 100:1 | 1.5 |

| Experimental Series III Solution-Based Modification | IC.sub.50 .mu.g/ml |
|---|---|

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Enlimomab | | 0.1 |
| mg Enlimomab:mg **PEG** | Time | |
| 10:1 | 30 Min. | 0.8 |
| 10:1 | 1 Hour | 0.4 |
| 10:1 | 2 Hours | 0.4 |
| 20:1 | 30 Min. | 0.2 |
| 20:1 | 1 Hour | 0.4 |
| 20:1 | 2 Hour | 0.4 |

4:1. . .

DETD . . . of homotypic aggregation using 10 .mu.g/ml of the indicated antibody. The solution poly(ethylene) glycol-modified enlimomab had an average of 2-3 **PEG** adducts. The column poly(ethylene) glycol-modified enlimomab had an average of 5 **PEG** adducts.

DETD TABLE 11

| | | Squirrel Monkey | | Cynomolgus Monkey | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Antibody | **PEG**/ Antibody | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| No Antibody (Control) | -- | 3.0+ | 3.0+ | 4.0+ | 4.0+ |
| Enlimomab Solution | 0 | 1.0+ | 0.0+ | 2.0+ | 3.0+ |
| **PEG**-Modified Enlimomab | 2-3 | 1.0+ | 1.0+ | 4.0+ | 4.0+ |
| Column **PEG**-Modified Enlimomab (BIRR10) | 5 | 0.5+ | 1.5+ | 3.0+ | 3.0+ |

DETD . . . would be expected that under the rosetting conditions used that FcRI binding would dominate. The results indicate that attachment of **PEG** to BIRR10 decreased FcR binding.

DETD . . . 2 shows the anti-enlimomab sera titer (in thousands) of individual rabbits after intraperitoneal injection of either enlimomab, antibody 2183-66M (a **PEG**-enlimomab derivative having an average of 5 **PEG** adducts per antibody molecule that was obtained using a CA3 anti-idiotypic column), or BIRR10 (a **PEG**-enlimomab derivative having an average of 5 **PEG** adducts per antibody molecule that was otained using an sICAM-1 column). The Figure demonstrates that the **PEG**-modified enlimomab had substantially lower immunogenicity than the native antibody.

DETD . . . shows the anti-enlimomab sera titer (in thousands) of individual rabbits after intraperitoneal injection of either enlimomab or antibody 930329/4:1 (a **PEG**-enlimomab derivative having an average of 3 **PEG** adducts per antibody molecule). This Figure also demonstrates that the **PEG**-modified enlimomab had substantially lower immunogenicity than the native antibody.

DETD . . . shows the anti-enlimomab sera titer (in thousands) of individual rabbits after intravenous injection of either enlimomab or antibody 1924-11 (a **PEG**-enlimomab derivative having an average of 2 **PEG** adducts per antibody molecule). As indicated in the Figure the **PEG**-modified enlimomab had substantially lower immunogenicity than the native antibody.

DETD TABLE 13

| Sera Titers at Day 27 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Compound | Mean | Std Dev | SEM | T | P value |
| Enlimomab | 5.55 | 0.627 | 0.313 | | |
| **PEG**-Enlimomab (made on CA3 anti-idiotypic column) | 4.50 | 0.549 | 0.274 | 2.528 | 0.045 |
| **PEG**-Enlimomab BIRR10 (column method) | 4.88 | 0.995 | 0.497 | 1.151 | 0.293 |
| Enlimomab | 4.12 | 0.620 | 0.310 | | |
| **PEG**-Enlimomab BIRR10 (solution method) | 3.11 | 0.488 | 0.244 | 2.558 | 0.043 |

DETD TABLE 14

| Sera Titers at Day 28 and 56 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Compound | Mean | Std Dev | SEM | T | P value |
| Day 28 | | | | | |
| Enlimomab | 4.09 | 0.284 | 0.142 | | |
| **PEG**-Enlimomab (solution method) | 3.04 | 0.404 | 0.202 | 4.26 | 0.005 |
| Day 56 | | | | | |
| Enlimomab | 4.77 | 0.874 | 0.437 | | |
| **PEG**-Enlimomab (solution method) | 3.07 | 0.569 | 0.284 | 3.25 | 0.017 |

DETD . . . 10.sup.7

| mAb Treatment | No FMLP Expt. I | No FMLP Expt. II | FMLP Expt. I | FMLP Expt. II |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PMBC | | | | |
| No mAb | 2.8 | 1.5 | 3.3 | 3.3 |
| Enlimomab | 3.7 | 2.2 | 4.7 | 4.9 |
| 2-**PEG**-Enlimomab | 3.0 | 2.4 | 4.1 | 3.0 |
| 5-**PEG**-Enlimomab (BIRR10) | 3.2 | 2.4 | 4.0 | 3.3 |
| Granulocytes | | | | |
| No mAb | 1.8 | 3.1 | 7.2 | 27.0 |
| Enlimomab | 2.4 | 0.9 | 10.5 | 17.6 |
| 2-**PEG**-Enlimomab | 1.8 | 1.2 | 6.9 | 9.6 |
| 5-**PEG**-Enlimomab (BIRR10) | 2.0 | 1.3 | 5.3 | 7.4 |

TI Methods of treating impotency with ciliary neurotrophic factor
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:109873 USPATFULL
TITLE: Methods of treating impotency with ciliary neurotrophic factor
INVENTOR(S): Russell, Deborah A., Thousand Oaks, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Amgen Inc., Thousand Oaks, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5691313 | 19971125 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1996-704479 | 19960826 (8) | |

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-298442, filed on 29 Aug 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-735538, filed on 23 Jul 1991, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Allen, Marianne P.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Levy, Ron K.; Odre, Steven M.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 5
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 393
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 5691313 19971125 <--
SUMM . . . established, CNTF appears to be released upon injury to the nervous system and may limit the extent of injury or **neuronal damage.**
SUMM . . . described in the '176 application. In a further embodiment, CNTF is modified by attachment of one or more polyethylene glycol ( **PEG**) or other repeating polymeric moieties.

L17 ANSWER 44 OF 117 USPATFULL
TI DNA encoding a tissue differentiation affecting factor
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:96971 USPATFULL
TITLE: DNA encoding a tissue differentiation affecting factor
INVENTOR(S): De Robertis, Edward M., Pacific Palisades, CA, United States
Sasai, Yoshiki, Los Angeles, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Regents of the University of California, Oakland, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5679783 | 19971021 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1994-343760 | 19941122 (8) | |

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Ulm, John
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Mertz, Prema
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Majestic, Parsons, Siebert & Hsue
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 8
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 12 Drawing Figure(s); 12 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1285
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 5679783 19971021 <--
DETD . . . loss of neurons, whether central, peripheral, or motorneurons. In addition, it may be useful for treating damaged nerve cells, e.g., **nerves damaged** by traumatic conditions such as burns and wounds, diabetes, kidney dysfunction, and the toxic effects of

chemotherapeutics used to treat. . .
DETD . . . sugar alcohols such as mannitol or sorbitol; salt-forming counterions such as sodium; and/or nonionic surfactants such as Tween, Pluronics or **PEG**.

L17 ANSWER 45 OF 117 USPATFULL
TI Dorsal tissue affecting factor (noggin) and compositions comprising same
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:86589 USPATFULL
TITLE: Dorsal tissue affecting factor (noggin) and compositions comprising same
INVENTOR(S): Harland, Richard M., Berkeley, CA, United States
Smith, William C., Oakland, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Regents of the University of California, Oakland, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5670481 | 19970923 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1994-297633 | 19940829 (8) | |

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-939954, filed on 3 Sep 1992, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Jagannathan, Vasu
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Kemmerer, Elizabeth C.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Majestic, Parsons, Siebert & Hsue
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 6
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1061
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 5670481 19970923 <--
SUMM . . . loss of neurons, whether central, peripheral, or motorneurons. In addition, it may be useful for treating damaged nerve cells, e.g., **nerves damaged** by traumatic conditions such as burns and wounds, diabetes, kidney dysfunction, and the toxic effects of chemotherapeutics used to treat. . .
SUMM . . . sugar alcohols such as mannitol or sorbitol; salt-forming counterions such as sodium; and/or nonionic surfactants such as Tween, Pluronics or **PEG**.

L17 ANSWER 46 OF 117 USPATFULL
TI Method to enhance permeability of the blood/brain blood/nerve bariers to therapeutic agents
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:86585 USPATFULL
TITLE: Method to enhance permeability of the blood/brain blood/nerve bariers to therapeutic agents
INVENTOR(S): Poduslo, Joseph F., 5719 St. Mary's Dr. NW, Rochester, MN, United States 55901
Curran, Geoffrey L., 629 23rd St. NE, Rochester, MN, United States 55906
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Poduslo, Joseph F., Rochester, MN, United States (U.S. individual)
Curran, Geoffrey L., Rochester, MN, United States (U.S. individual)

| | NUMBER | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5670477 | 19970923 | <-- |

APPLICATION INFO.: US 1995-425576 19950420 (8)
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: MacMillan, Keith
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Schwegman, Lundberg, Woessner & Kluth, P.A.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 21
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 8 Drawing Figure(s); 8 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1978
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 5670477 19970923 <--
DETD . . . cancer (with
5-fluorouracil);

Phase II
chronic, acute hepatitis B; non-A,
non-B hepatitis, chronic myelogenous
leukemia; HIV positive, ARC, AIDS
(with Retrovir)
Interleukins
**PEG**-IL-2 AIDS (with Retrovir)
Phase I
Aldesleukin (IL-2)
Cancer Phase II/III
Kaposi's sarcoma (with Retrovir)
Phase I
Human IL-1 alpha
Bone marrow suppression
. . .
DETD . . . superoxide production. Thus, the delivery of antioxidants, such
as superoxide dismutase, catalase, glutathione peroxide, and the like, will limit the **neuronal damage** caused by free radicals in these neurological disorders.

L17 ANSWER 47 OF 117 USPATFULL
TI Antibodies to SMDF
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:83613 USPATFULL
TITLE: Antibodies to SMDF
INVENTOR(S): Ho, Wei-Hsien, Palo Alto, CA, United States
Osheroff, Phyllis L., Woodside, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Genentech, Inc., South San Francisco, CA, United States
(U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | DATE |
|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5667780 | 19970916 <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1995-428926 | 19950425 (8) |

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1994-339517, filed on 14 Nov 1994
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Feisee, Lila
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Johnson, Nancy A.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Lee, Wendy M.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 12
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 5 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 3743
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 5667780 19970916 <--
DRWD SMDF is also believed to find therapeutic use for treating peripheral **nerve damage** (e.g. giant axonal neuropathy, hereditary

sensory hypertrophic neuropathy, and sensory neuropathy), leprous neuropathy, Landry-Guillain Barr syndrome, and neuropathy caused by. . .

DRWD . . . such as mannitol or sorbitol; salt-forming counterions such as sodium; and/or nonionic surfactants such as Tween, Pluronics, or polyethylene glycol (**PEG**).

DRWD . . . damaged spinal cord in an effort to influence regeneration of interrupted central axons, for assisting in the repair of peripheral **nerve injuries** and as alternatives to multiple autografts. See Levi et al., (1994), supra. The use of cell culture techniques to obtain. . .

L17 ANSWER 48 OF 117 USPATFULL

TI Cysteine protease and serine protease inhibitors

ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:73613 USPATFULL

TITLE: Cysteine protease and serine protease inhibitors

INVENTOR(S): Mallamo, John P., Glenmore, PA, United States
Bihovsky, Ron, Wynnewood, PA, United States
Chatterjee, Sankar, Wynnewood, PA, United States
Tripathy, Rabindranath, Pennsville, NJ, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cephalon, Inc., West Chester, PA, United States (U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5658906 | 19970819 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1996-592074 | 19960126 (8) | |

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1994-334249, filed on 4 Nov 1994, now patented, Pat. No. US 5498616

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility

PRIMARY EXAMINER: Raymond, Richard L.

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Woodcock Washburn Kurtz Mackiewicz & Norris LLP

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 18

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1

LINE COUNT: 1288

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

PI US 5658906 19970819 <--

SUMM . . . calpain family of cysteine proteases has been implicated in many diseases and disorders, including neurodegeneration, stroke, Alzheimer's disease, amyotrophy, motor **neuron damage**, acute central nervous system injury, muscular dystrophy, bone resorption, platelet aggregation, cataracts and inflammation. Calpain I has been implicated in. . .

SUMM . . . Sciences (Mack Pub. Co., Easton, Pa., 1980). Formulations for parenteral administration may contain as common excipients sterile water or saline, **polyalkylene glycols** such as polyethylene glycol, oils of vegetable origin, hydrogenated naphthalenes and the like. In particular, biocompatible, biodegradable lactide polymer lactide/glycolide. . .

L17 ANSWER 49 OF 117 USPATFULL

TI Method and compounds for aica riboside delivery and for lowering blood glucose

ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:73596 USPATFULL

TITLE: Method and compounds for aica riboside delivery and for
lowering blood glucose

INVENTOR(S): Gruber, Harry E., San Diego, CA, United States
Tuttle, Ronald R., Escondido, CA, United States
Browne, Clinton E., Oceanside, CA, United States

Ugarkar, Bheemarao G., Escondido, CA, United States
Reich, Jack W., Carlsbad, CA, United States
Metzner, Ernest K., Del Mar, CA, United States
Marangos, Paul J., Encinitas, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Gensia Pharmaceuticals, Inc., San Diego, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5658889 | 19970819 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1994-355836 | 19941214 (8) | |

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-230421, filed on 19 Apr 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1990-466979, filed on 18 Jan 1990, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-301453, filed on 24 Jan 1989, now patented, Pat. No. US 5200525 And Ser. No. US 1989-408107, filed on 15 Sep 1989, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-301222, filed on 24 Jan 1989, now patented, Pat. No. US 5082829
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Wilson, J
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Lyon & Lyon LLP
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 22
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 34 Drawing Figure(s); 16 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2305
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 5658889 19970819 <--
DETD . . . ischemia induced overproduction of the EAA neurotransmitters. Thrombolytic therapy of stroke is therefore not sufficient to protect against the ensuing **neurologic damage** after the occlusion is removed.
DETD . . . riboside or one of two prodrugs, compounds 10 and 17 of Table I. The compounds were administered in solution in **PEG** 400:water (1:1). Results are shown in FIG. 18. A different prodrug. Compound 22 of Table I, was administered in solid. . .

L17 ANSWER 50 OF 117 USPATFULL
TI Amino acid derivative anticonvulsant
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:68469 USPATFULL
TITLE: Amino acid derivative anticonvulsant
INVENTOR(S): Kohn, Harold L., Houston, TX, United States
Watson, Darrell, Belton, TX, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Research Corporation Technologies, Inc., Tucson, AZ, United States (U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5654301 | 19970805 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1993-3208 | 19930112 (8) | |

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-710610, filed on 4 Jun 1991, now patented, Pat. No. US 5378729 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-354057, filed on 19 May 1989, now abandoned And a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-392870, filed on 11 Aug 1989, now abandoned , said Ser. No. US

-354057 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1987-80528, filed on 31 Jul 1987, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1986-916254, filed on 7 Oct 1986, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1985-702195, filed on 15 Feb 1985, now abandoned , said Ser. No. US -392870 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1987-80528, filed on 31 Jul 1987, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1986-916254, filed on 7 Oct 1986, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1985-702195, filed on 15 Feb 1985, now abandoned

| | NUMBER | DATE |
|---|---|---|
| PRIORITY INFORMATION: | WO 1992-US4687 | 19920604 |

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Criares, Theodore J.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Scully, Scott, Murphy & Presser
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 47
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 4937
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 5654301 19970805 <--
DETD . . . to the top of the screen was determined. Inability to climb to the top within one minute was defined as **"neurological impairment"**. This procedure is described in Pharmacol. Biochem. Behav. 6, 351-353 (1977) and is incorporated herein by reference with the same. . .
DETD . . . in brackets.
.sup.b Melting points (.degree.C.) are uncorrected.
.sup.c MES = maximal electroshock seizure test. Compound was suspended in 30% **PEG**.
.sup.d Tox = neurologic toxicity determined from horizontal screen unless otherwise noted.
.sup.e PI = protective index (TD.sub.50 ED.sub.50).
f. . .
DETD . . . in brackets.
.sup.b Melting points (.degree.C.) are uncorrected.
.sup.c MES = maximal electroshock seizure test. Compound was suspended in 30% **PEG** unless otherwise noted.
.sup.d Tox = neurologic toxicity determined from horizontal screen unless otherwise noted.
e Not determined.
.sup.f Neurologic. . .
DETD . . . >100 >100
##STR80## >100 --
##STR81## >100 --

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.sup.a MES = maximal electroshock seizure test. Compound was suspended in 30% **PEG**.
.sup.b TOX = neurologic toxicity determined from horizontal screen unless otherwise noted.

L17 ANSWER 51 OF 117 USPATFULL
TI 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoline 2,3,4-trione-3 or 4-oximes
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:66251 USPATFULL
TITLE: 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoline 2,3,4-trione-3 or 4-oximes
INVENTOR(S): Cai, Sui Xiong, Irvine, CA, United States
Keana, John F. W., Eugene, OR, United States
Weber, Eckard, Laguna Beach, CA, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Regents of the University of California, Oakland, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
State of Oregon, acting by and through the Oregon State
Board of Higer Education, acting for and on behalf of the Oregon Health Sciences University, Eugene, OR, United States (U.S. corporation)
University of Oregon, Eugene, OR, United States (U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5652368 | 19970729 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1995-536937 | 19950929 (8) | |

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1993-69005, filed on 28 May 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5475007
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Ivy, C. Warren
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Mach, D. Margaret M.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Sterne, Kessler, Goldstein & Fox P.L.L.C.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 9
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1914
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 5652368 19970729 <--
SUMM . . . from a stroke, the compounds of the present invention may be administered to ameliorate the immediate ischemia and prevent further **neuronal damage** that may occur from recurrent strokes.
SUMM . . . oil, or synthetic fatty acid esters, for example, ethyl oleate or triglycerides or polyethylene glycol-400 (the compounds are soluble in **PEG**-400). Aqueous injection suspensions may contain substances which increase the viscosity of the suspension include, for example, sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, sorbitol,. . .

L17 ANSWER 52 OF 117 USPATFULL
TI Method for treating retinal ganglion cell injury using glial cell line-derived neurothrophic factor (GDNF) protein product
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:54199 USPATFULL
TITLE: Method for treating retinal ganglion cell injury using glial cell line-derived neurothrophic factor (GDNF) protein product
INVENTOR(S): Yan, Qiao, Thousand Oaks, CA, United States
Louis, Jean-Claude, Thousand Oaks, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Amgen Inc., Thousand Oaks, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5641749 | 19970624 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1995-564458 | 19951129 (8) | |

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Schain, Howard E.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Touzeau, P. L.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Curry, Daniel R.; Levy, Ron K.; Odre, Steven M.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 20
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1697
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 5641749 19970624 <--
DETD . . . protein product increases the in vivo survival of injured retinal ganglion cells, which cells make up the main population of

**neurons damaged** in glaucoma. It is postulated that administration of exogenous GDNF protein product will protect retinal ganglion cells from traumatic damage. . .

DETD Suitable water soluble polymers include, but are not limited to, polyethylene glycol (**PEG**), copolymers of ethylene glycol/propylene glycol, carboxymethylcellulose, dextran, polyvinyl alcohol, polyvinyl pyrrolidone, poly-1, 3-dioxolane, poly-1,3,6-trioxane, ethylene/maleic anhydride copolymer, polyaminoacids (either homopolymers. . .

DETD . . . in the art. See for example, EP 0 401 384, the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference (coupling **PEG** to G-CSF), see also Malik et al., Exp. Hematol., 20:1028-1035, 1992 (reporting pegylation of GM-CSF using tresyl chloride). For example,. . .

DETD . . . reacting an active ester derivative of polyethylene glycol with the GDNF protein or variant. Any known or subsequently discovered reactive **PEG** molecule may be used to carry out the pegylation of GDNF protein or variant. A preferred activated **PEG** ester is **PEG** esterified to N-hydroxysuccinimide. As used herein, "acylation" is contemplated to include without limitation the following types of linkages between the therapeutic protein and a water soluble polymer such as **PEG**: amide, carbamate, urethane, and the like. See Bioconjugate Chem., 5:133-140, 1994. Reaction conditions may be selected from any of those. . .

DETD Pegylation by alkylation generally involves reacting a terminal aldehyde derivative of **PEG** with the GDNF protein or variant in the presence of a reducing agent. Pegylation by alkylation can also result in. . . the N-terminus of the GDNF protein or variant (i.e., a mono-pegylated protein). In either case of monopegylation or polypegylation, the **PEG** groups are preferably attached to the protein via a --CH2-NH-- group. With particular reference to the --CH2-- group, this type. . .

DETD . . . protein products to be used in accordance with the present invention may include pegylated GDNF protein or variants, wherein the **PEG** group(s) is (are) attached via acyl or alkyl groups. As discussed above, such products may be mono-pegylated or poly-pegylated (e.g., containing 2-6, and preferably 2-5, **PEG** groups). The **PEG** groups are generally attached to the protein at the a- or e-amino groups of amino acids, but it is also contemplated that the **PEG** groups could be attached to any amino group attached to the protein, which is sufficiently reactive to become attached to a **PEG** group under suitable reaction conditions.

DETD . . . preferably, so that the degree of polymerization may be controlled as provided for in the present methods. An exemplary reactive **PEG** aldehyde is polyethylene glycol propionaldehyde, which is water stable, or mono C1-C10 alkoxy or aryloxy derivatives thereof (see, U.S. Pat.. . .

DETD . . . for use herein is polyethylene glycol. As used herein, polyethylene glycol is meant to encompass any of the forms of **PEG** that have been used to derivatize other proteins, such as mono-(C1-C10) alkoxy- or aryloxy-polyethylene glycol.

DETD . . . of (a) reacting a GDNF protein or variant with polyethylene glycol (such as a reactive ester or aldehyde derivative of **PEG** ) under conditions whereby the protein becomes attached to one or more

**PEG** groups, and (b) obtaining the reaction product(s). In general, the optimal reaction conditions for the acylation reactions will be determined case-by-case based on known parameters and the desired result. For example, the larger the ratio of **PEG** :protein, the greater the percentage of poly-pegylated product.

DETD . . . (or variant) conjugate molecule will generally comprise the steps of: (a) reacting a GDNF protein or variant with a reactive **PEG** molecule under reductive alkylation conditions, at a pH suitable to permit selective modification of the a-amino group at the amino. . .

DETD . . . that treatment with GDNF protein product increases the survival of injured retinal ganglion cells, which are the main population of **neurons damaged** in glaucoma.

L17 ANSWER 53 OF 117 USPATFULL

TI Phosphorous-containing cysteine and serine protease inhibitors

ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:51979 USPATFULL

TITLE: Phosphorous-containing cysteine and serine protease inhibitors

INVENTOR(S): Mallamo, John P., Glenmore, PA, United States
Bihovsky, Ron, Wynnewood, PA, United States
Tao, Ming, Maple Glen, PA, United States
Wells, Gregory J., West Chester, PA, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cephalon, Inc., West Chester, PA, United States (U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5639732 | 19970617 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1996-679342 | 19960710 (8) | |

| | NUMBER | DATE |
|---|---|---|
| PRIORITY INFORMATION: | US 1995-1491 | 19950717 (60) |

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility

PRIMARY EXAMINER: Richter, Johann

ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Ambrose, Michael G.

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Woodcock Washburn Kurtz Mackiewicz & Norris LLP

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 44

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1

LINE COUNT: 1567

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

PI US 5639732 19970617 <--

SUMM . . . The calpain family of cysteine proteases has been implicated in many diseases and disorders, including neurodegeneration, stroke, Alzheimer's, amyotrophy, motor **neuron damage**, acute central nervous system injury, muscular dystrophy, bone resorption, platelet aggregation, cataracts and inflammation. Calpain I has been implicated in. . .

SUMM . . . Sciences (Mack Pub. Co., Easton, Pa., 1980). Formulations for parenteral administration may contain as common excipients sterile water or saline, **polyalkylene glycols** such as polyethylene glycol, oils and vegetable origin, hydrogenated naphthalenes and the like. In particular, biocompatible, biodegradable lactide polymer, lactide/glycolide. . .

L17 ANSWER 54 OF 117 USPATFULL

TI Alkyl, azido, alkoxy, and fluoro-substituted and fused quinoxalinediones

ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:42998 USPATFULL
TITLE: Alkyl, azido, alkoxy, and fluoro-substituted and fused quinoxalinediones
INVENTOR(S): Cai, Sui X., Irvine, CA, United States
Weber, Eckard, Laguna Beach, CA, United States
Keana, John F.W., Eugene, OR, United States
Kher, Sunil, Eugene, OR, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): State of Oregon, acting by and through the Oregon State
Board of Higher Education, acting for and on behalf of the Oregon Health Sciences University and the University of Oregon, Eugene Oregon, Eugene, OR, United
States (U.S. corporation)
Acea Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Irvine, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
The Regents of the University of California, Oakland, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5631373 | 19970520 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1994-289603 | 19940811 (8) | |

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-208878, filed on 11 Mar 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-148268, filed on 5 Nov 1993, now abandoned And Ser. No. US 1993-148259, filed on 5 Nov 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5514680
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Burn, Brian M.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Sterne, Kessler, Goldstein & Fox P.L.L.C.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 10
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 10 Drawing Figure(s); 9 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 4381
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 5631373 19970520 <--
DETD . . . been diagnosed as suffering from a stroke, the compounds can be
administered to ameliorate the immediate ischemia and prevent further **neuronal damage** that may occur from recurrent strokes.
DETD . . . oil, or synthetic fatty acid esters, for example, ethyl oleate or triglycerides or polyethylene glycol-400 (the compounds are soluble in **PEG**-400). Aqueous injection suspensions may contain substances that increase the viscosity of the suspension, for example, sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, sorbitol, and/or. . .

L17 ANSWER 55 OF 117 USPATFULL
TI 4-hydroxy-3-nitro-1,2-dihydroquinolin-2-ones and the use thereof as excitatory amino acid and glycine receptor antagonists
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:33760 USPATFULL
TITLE: 4-hydroxy-3-nitro-1,2-dihydroquinolin-2-ones and the use thereof as excitatory amino acid and glycine receptor antagonists
INVENTOR(S): Cai, Sui X., Irvine, CA, United States
Weber, Eckard, Laguna Beach, CA, United States
Keana, John F. W., Eugene, OR, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): State of Oregon, acting by and through The Oregon State
Board of Higher Education, acting for and on behalf of

The Oregon Health Sciences University and The University of Oregon, Eugene Oregon, Eugene, OR, United States (U.S. corporation)
The Regents of the University of California, Oakland, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5622965 | 19970422 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1993-101244 | 19930802 (8) | |

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-30608, filed on 12 Mar 1993, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Ivy, C. Warren
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Mach, D. Margaret M.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Sterne, Kessler, Goldstein & Fox P.L.L.C.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 22
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1507
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 5622965 19970422 <--
SUMM . . . from a stroke, the compounds of the present invention may be administered to ameliorate the immediate ischemia and prevent further **neuronal damage** that may occur from recurrent strokes.
SUMM . . . oil, or synthetic fatty acid esters, for example, ethyl oleate or triglycerides or polyethylene glycol-400 (the compounds are soluble in **PEG**-400). Aqueous injection suspensions may contain substances which increase the viscosity of the suspension include, for example, sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, sorbitol,. . .

L17 ANSWER 56 OF 117 USPATFULL
TI Glycine receptor antagonists and the use thereof
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:33747 USPATFULL
TITLE: Glycine receptor antagonists and the use thereof
INVENTOR(S): Weber, Eckard, Laguna Beach, CA, United States
Keana, John F. W., Eugene, OR, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): State of Oregon, acting by and through the Oregon State Board of Higher Education, acting for and on behalf of the Oregon Health Sciences University and the University of Oregon, Eugene Oregon, Eugene, OR, United States (U.S. corporation)
The Regents of the University of California, Oakland, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5622952 | 19970422 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1995-405713 | 19950317 (8) | |

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1993-148259, filed on 5 Nov 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5514680 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-69274, filed on 28 May 1993, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-995167, filed on 22 Dec 1992, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-903080, filed on 22 Jun 1992, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Dees, Jos e G.

ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Cebulak, Mary C.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Sterne, Kessler, Goldstein & Fox P.L.L.C.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 19
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 45 Drawing Figure(s); 45 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 7443
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 5622952 19970422 <--
DETD . . . from a stroke, the compounds of the present invention may be administered to ameliorate the immediate ischemia and prevent further **neuronal damage** that may occur from recurrent strokes.
DETD . . . oil, or synthetic fatty acid esters, for example, ethyl oleate or triglycerides or polyethylene glycol-400 (the compounds are soluble in **PEG**-400). Aqueous injection suspensions may contain substances which increase the viscosity of the suspension include, for example, sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, sorbitol,. . .
DETD Also conducted were dose-response experiments i.v. using a TRIS/TWEE-80/ **PEG**-400 formulation as a vehicle for the drug. The ED.sub.50 value (5-6 mg/kg) for 5-NO.sub.2 -6,7-Cl.sub.2 -QX in this formulation was. . .
DETD . . . extended to both locomotor activity and radial arm maze performance. Consistent with this robust behavioral protection, 5-chloro-7-trifluoromethyl-1,4-dihydroquinoxaline-2,3-dione also protected against **neuronal damage.**
DETD A 5 mg/ml solution of 5-nitro-6,7-dichloro-1,4-dihydroquinoxaline-2,3-dione was prepared by dissolving the 5-nitro-6,7-quinoxaline-2,3-dione in an aqueous solution containing 10% polyethyleneglycol 400 ( **PEG**-400), 0.45% TWEEN-80 and 0.18M TRIS (Tromethamine) to give a final concentration of 5 mg/ml of 5-nitro-6,7-dichloro-1,4-dihydroquinoxaline-2,3-dione. The 5-nitro-6,7-dichloro-1,4-dihydroquinoxaline-2,3-dione readily dissolved. . . least 1-2 years. A 10 mg/ml solution of 5-nitro-6,7-dichloro-1,4-dihydroquinoxaline-2,3-dione was prepared by dissolving the compound in a solution containing 50% **PEG**-400, 0.5% TWEEN-80 and 0.1M TRIS (Tromethamine). The 5-nitro-6,7-dichloro-1,4-dihydroquinoxalineo2,3-dione readily dissolved in this solution by warming to 60.degree.-100.degree. C. The solution. . . this solution will be stable for at least 1-2 years. A 5 mg/ml solution of 5-nitro-6,7-dichloro-1,4-dihydroquinoxaline-2,3-dione was also prepared without **PEG**-400 by dissolving the compound in a solution containing 0.05M TRIS (Tromethamine), 0.5% Tween-80 and 5% glucose. The solution was sterilized. . .
DETD A 10 mg/ml solution of 5-chloro-7-trifluoromethyl-1,4-dihydroquinoxaline-2,3-dione was prepared by dissolving the compound in 0.1M bis-tris-propane, 50% **PEG**-400 or propyleneglycol, 0.75% TWEEN-80. The compound dissolved readily by warming in a boiling water bath. The solution was autoclaved and. . .

L17 ANSWER 57 OF 117 USPATFULL
TI Protein kinase inhibitors for treatment of neurological disorders
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:31819 USPATFULL
TITLE: Protein kinase inhibitors for treatment of neurological disorders
INVENTOR(S): Lewis, Michael E., West Chester, PA, United States
Kauer, James C., Kennett Square, PA, United States
Neff, Nicola, Wallingford, PA, United States
Roberts-Lewis, Jill, West Chester, PA, United States
Murakata, Chikara, Hachioji, Japan
Saito, Hiromitsu, Mishima, Japan

Matsuda, Yuzuru, Koganei, Japan
Glicksman, Marcie A., Swarthmore, PA, United States
Kanai, Fumihiko, Machida, Japan
Kaneko, Masami, Sagamihara, Japan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cephalon, Inc., West Chester, PA, United States (U.S. corporation)
Kyowa Hakko Kogyo, Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5621101 | 19970415 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1995-486739 | 19950607 (8) | |

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-329540, filed on 26 Oct 1994, now patented, Pat. No. US 5621100 which
is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-96561, filed on 22 Jul 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5461146
which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-920102, filed on 24 Jul 1992, now abandoned

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Shah, Mukund J.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Sripada, Pavanaram K.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Fish & Richardson P.C.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 16
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 27 Drawing Figure(s); 22 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2840
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 5621101 19970415 <--
DETD . . . Sciences (Mack Pub. Co, Easton, Pa., 1980). Formulations for parenteral administration may contain as common excipients sterile water
or saline, **polyalkylene glycols** such as polyethylene glycol, oils of vegetable origin, hydrogenated naphthalenes and the like. In particular, biocompatable, biodegradable lactide polymer, lactide/glycolide. . .
DETD Kainate infusion regime: The effect of K-252a or its derivatives on kainate-induced **neuronal damage** was evaluated. Adult male or female Sprague-Dawley rats (175-250 g) were anesthetized with Nembutal (50 mg/kg, ip). Each rat was. . .

L17 ANSWER 58 OF 117 USPATFULL
TI K-252a derivatives for treatment of neurological disorders
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:31818 USPATFULL
TITLE: K-252a derivatives for treatment of neurological disorders
INVENTOR(S): Lewis, Michael E., West Chester, PA, United States
Kauer, James C., Kennett Square, PA, United States
Neff, Nicola, Wallingford, PA, United States
Roberts-Lewis, Jill, West Chester, PA, United States
Murakata, Chikara, Hachioji, Japan
Saito, Hiromitsu, Mishima, Japan
Matsuda, Yuzuru, Koganei, Japan
Glicksman, Marcie A., Swarthmore, PA, United States
Kanai, Fumihiko, Machida, Japan
Kaneko, Masami, Sagamihara, Japan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cephalon, Inc., West Chester, PA, United States (U.S. corporation)
Kyowa Hakko Kogyo Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5621100 | 19970415 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1994-329540 | 19941026 (8) | |

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-96561, filed on 22 Jul 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5461146 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-920102, filed on 24 Jul 1992, now abandoned

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Shah, Mukund J.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Sripada, Pavanaram K.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Fish & Richardson P.C.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 1
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 26 Drawing Figure(s); 20 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2356
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 5621100 19970415 <--
DETD . . . Sciences (Mack Pub. Co, Easton, Pa., 1980). Formulations for parenteral administration may contain as common excipients sterile water or saline, **polyalkylene glycols** such as polyethylene glycol, oils of vegetable origin, hydrogenated naphthalenes and the like. In particular, biocompatable, biodegradable lactide polymer, lactide/glycolide. . .
DETD Kainate infusion regime: The effect of K-252a or its derivatives on kainate-induced **neuronal damage** was evaluated. Adult male or female Sprague-Dawley rats (175-250 g) were anesthetized with Nembutal (50 mg/kg, ip). Each rat was. . .

L17 ANSWER 59 OF 117 USPATFULL
TI Glial mitogenic factors
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:31800 USPATFULL
TITLE: Glial mitogenic factors
INVENTOR(S): Goodearl, Andrew, Chorleywood, United Kingdom
Stroobant, Paul, London, United Kingdom
Minghetti, Luisa, Bagnacavallo, Italy
Waterfield, Michael, Newbury, United Kingdom
Marchioni, Mark, Arlington, MA, United States
Chen, Mario S., Arlington, MA, United States
Hiles, Ian, London, England
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ludwig Institute for Cancer Research, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)
Cambridge Neuroscience, Cambridge, MA, United States (U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5621081 | 19970415 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1995-471855 | 19950606 (8) | |

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1993-36555, filed on 24 Mar 1993 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-863703, filed on 3 Apr 1992, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-907138, filed on 30 Jun 1992, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-940389, filed on 3 Sep 1992, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-965173, filed

on 23 Oct 1992, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Walsh, Stephen G.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Gucker, Stephen
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Felfe & Lynch; Butler, Gregory B.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 4
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 89 Drawing Figure(s); 78 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 3290
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 5621081 19970415 <--
SUMM Included in the invention as well, are methods for treatment when the condition involves peripheral **nerve damage**;
**nerve damage** in the central nervous system; neurodegenerative disorders; demyelination in peripheral or central nervous system; or damage or loss of Schwann. . .
SUMM . . . in, for example, "Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences." Formulations for parenteral administration may, for example, contain as excipients sterile water or saline, **polyalkylene glycols** such as polyethylene glycol, oils of vegetable origin, or hydrogenated naphthalenes, biocompatible, biodegradable lactide polymer, or polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene copolymers may be. . .

L17 ANSWER 60 OF 117 USPATFULL
TI Glycine receptor antagonists and the use thereof
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:31701 USPATFULL
TITLE: Glycine receptor antagonists and the use thereof
INVENTOR(S): Weber, Eckard, Laguna Beach, CA, United States
Keana, John F. W., Eugene, OR, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): State of Oregon, Acting By and Through The Oregon State
Board of Higher Education, Acting For and On Behalf of The Oregon Health Sciences University and The University of Oregon, Eugene Oregon, Eugene, OR, United
States (U.S. corporation)
The Regents of The University of California, Oakland, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5620979 | 19970415 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1995-405708 | 19950317 (8) | |

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1993-148259, filed on 5 Nov 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5514680 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-69274, filed on 28 May 1993, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-995167, filed on 22 Dec 1992, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-903080, filed on 22 Jun 1992, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Dees, Jose G.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Cebulak, Mary C.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Sterne, Kessler, Goldstein & Fox P.L.L.C.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 18
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 45 Drawing Figure(s); 45 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 7507
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 5620979 19970415 <--

DETD . . . from a stroke, the compounds of the present invention may be administered to ameliorate the immediate ischemia and prevent further **neuronal damage** that may occur from recurrent strokes.

DETD . . . oil, or synthetic fatty acid esters, for example, ethyl oleate or triglycerides or polyethylene glycol-400 (the compounds are soluble in **PEG**-400). Aqueous injection suspensions may contain substances which increase the viscosity of the suspension include, for example, sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, sorbitol,. . .

DETD Also conducted were dose-response experiments i.v. using a TRIS/TWEEN-80/**PEG**-400 formulation as a vehicle for the drug. The ED.sub.50 value (5-6 mg/kg) for 5-NO.sub.2 -6,7-Cl.sub.2 -QX in this formulation was. . .

DETD . . . extended to both locomotor activity and radial arm maze performance. Consistent with this robust behavioral protection, 5-chloro-7-trifluoromethyl-1,4-dihydroquinoxaline-2,3-dione also protected against **neuronal damage**.

DETD . . . 5 mg/ml solution of 5-nitro-6,7-dichloro-1,4-dihydroquinoxaline-2,3-dione was prepared by dissolving the 5-nitro-6,7-quinoxaline-2,3-dione in an aqueous solution containing 10 9 polyethyleneglycol 400 ( **PEG**-400), 0.45% TWEEN 80 and 0.18M TRIS (Tromethamine) to give a final concentration of 5 mg/ml of 5-nitro-6,7-dichloro-1,4-dihydroquinoxaline-2,3-dione. The 5-nitro-6,7-dichloro-1,4-dihydroquinoxaline-2,3-dione readily. . . least 1-2 years. A 10 mg/ml solution of 5-nitro-6,7-dichloro-1,4-dihydroquinoxaline-2,3-dione was prepared by dissolving the compound in a solution containing 50% **PEG**-400, 0.5% TWEEN-80 and 0.1M Tris (Tromethamine). The 5-nitro-6,7-dichloro-1,4-dihydroquinoxaline-2,3-dione readily dissolved in this solution by warming to 60.degree.-100.degree. C. The solution. . . this solution will be stable for at least 1-2 years. A 5 mg/ml solution of 5-nitro-6,7-dichloro-1,4-dihydroquinoxaline-2,3-dione was also prepared without **PEG**-400 by dissolving the compound in a solution containing 0.05M TRIS (Tromethamine), 0.59.TWEEN-80 and 5% glucose. The solution was sterilized and. . .

DETD A 10 mg/ml solution of 5-chloro-7-trifluoromethyl-1,4-dihydroquinoxaline-2,3-dione was prepared by dissolving the compound in 0.1M bis-tris-propane, 50% **PEG**-400 or propyleneglycol, 0.75% TWEEN-80. The compound dissolved readily by warming in a boiling water bath. The solution was autoclaved and. . .

L17 ANSWER 61 OF 117 USPATFULL

TI 8-aza, 6-aza and 6,8-diaza-1,4-dihydroquinoxaline-2,3-diones and the use thereof as antagonists for the glycine/NMDA receptor

ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:31700 USPATFULL

TITLE: 8-aza, 6-aza and 6,8-diaza-1,4-dihydroquinoxaline-2,3-diones and the use thereof as antagonists for the glycine/NMDA receptor

INVENTOR(S): Cai, Sui X., Irvine, CA, United States
Keana, John F. W., Eugene, OR, United States
Weber, Eckard, Laguna Beach, CA, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): State of Oregon, acting by and through The Oregon State Board of Higher Education, acting for and on behalf of The Oregon Health Sciences University and The University of Oregon, Eugene Oregon, Eugene,. OR, United States (U.S. corporation)

The Regents of the University of California, Oakland, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
ACEA Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Irvine, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5620978 | 19970415 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1995-368163 | 19950103 (8) | |

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-289366, filed on 11 Aug 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-176278, filed on 3 Jan 1994, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Shah, Mukund J.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Grumbling, Matthew V.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Sterne, Kessler, Goldstein & Fox P.L.L.C.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 10
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 7 Drawing Figure(s); 5 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2779
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 5620978 19970415 <--
DETD . . . from a stroke, the compounds of the present invention may be administered to ameliorate the immediate ischemia and prevent further **neuronal damage** that may occur from recurrent strokes.
DETD . . . oil, or synthetic fatty acid esters, for example, ethyl oleate or triglycerides or polyethylene glycol-400 (the compounds are soluble in **PEG**-400). Aqueous injection suspensions can contain substances that increase the viscosity of the suspension, for example, sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, sorbitol, and/or. . .

L17 ANSWER 62 OF 117 USPATFULL
TI Process for preparing glial mitogenic factors
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:16183 USPATFULL
TITLE: Process for preparing glial mitogenic factors
INVENTOR(S): Goodearl, Andrew, Hertfordshire, United Kingdom
Stroobant, Paul, London, United Kingdom
Minghetti, Luisa, Bagnacavallo, Italy
Waterfield, Michael, Berkshire, United Kingdom
Marchioni, Mark, Arlington, MA, United States
Chen, Mario S., Arlington, MA, United States
Hiles, Ian, London, England
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ludwig Institute for Cancer Research, New York, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)
Cambridge Neuroscience, Cambridge, MA, United States (U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5606032 | 19970225 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1995-469569 | 19950606 (8) | |

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1993-36555, filed on 24 Mar 1993 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-863703, filed on 3 Apr 1992, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-907138, filed on 30 Jun 1992, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-940389, filed on 3 Sep 1992, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-965173, filed on 23 Oct 1992, now abandoned

| | NUMBER | DATE |
|---|---|---|
| PRIORITY INFORMATION: | GB 1991-7566 | 19910410 |

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Schain, Howard F.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Felfe & Lynch; Butler, Gregory B.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 12
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 88 Drawing Figure(s); 78 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 3346
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 5606032 19970225 <--
SUMM Included in the invention as well, are methods for treatment when the condition involves peripheral **nerve damage**; **nerve damage** in the central nervous system; neurodegenerative disorders; demyelination in peripheral or central nervous system; or damage or loss of Schwann. . .
SUMM . . . in, for example, "Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences." Formulations for parenteral administration may, for example, contain as excipients sterile water or saline, **polyalkylene glycols** such as polyethylene glycol, oils of vegetable origin, or hydrogenated naphthalenes, biocompatible, biodegradable lactide polymer, or polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene copolymers may be. . .

L17 ANSWER 63 OF 117 USPATFULL
TI Production and purification of biologically active recombinant neurotrophic protein in bacteria
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:16182 USPATFULL
TITLE: Production and purification of biologically active recombinant neurotrophic protein in bacteria
INVENTOR(S): Lile, Jack, 947 Casitas Vista Rd., Ventura, CA, United States 93001
Kohno, Tadahiko, 1557 Hays Ct., Louisville, CO, United States 80027
Bonam, Duane, 4 Morsecroft La., Amesbury, MA, United States 01913
Rosendahl, Mary S., 310 Fairplay, Broomsfield, CO, United States 80020

| | NUMBER | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5606031 | 19970225 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1994-266080 | 19940627 (8) | |

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-240122, filed on 9 May 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-87912, filed on 6 Jul 1993, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-680681, filed on 4 Apr 1991, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-594126, filed on 9 Oct 1990, now patented, Pat. No. US 5235043 Ser. No. Ser. No. US 1990-547750, filed on 2 Jul 1990, now abandoned And Ser. No. US 1990-505441, filed on 6 Apr 1990, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Allen, Marianne P.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Swanson & Bratschun LLC
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 22
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1

NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 13 Drawing Figure(s); 12 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1136
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 5606031 19970225 <--
SUMM In order for a particular neurotrophic factor to be potentially useful in treating **nerve damage**, it must be available in sufficient quantity to be used as a pharmaceutical treatment. Also, since neurotrophic factors are proteins, . . .
SUMM Another method to improve the recovery of biologically active protein from bacterial expression systems includes the use of polyethylene glycol (**PEG**) in the refolding mixture. It has been proposed that the addition of **PEG** prevents protein aggregation resulting from the association of hydrophobic intermediates in the refolding pathway. Cleland et al. (1990) Biotechnology 8:1274. . . . (1992) J. Biol. Chem. 267:13327, reported improved recovery of biologically active bovine carbonic anhydrase B (CAB) with the addition of **PEG** during the refolding process. The concentration of **PEG** required to achieve an increase in the recovery of active protein was twice the total protein concentration, and required **PEG** with molecular weights of 1000-8000 (Cleland et al. (1992) supra).
SUMM . . . then oxidized, and the protein allowed to form the correct disulfide bonds. The refolding mixture preferably contained up to 25% **PEG** 200 or 300.
SUMM Sulfonylated neurotrophic factor is purified by anion exchange chromatography and refolded in the presence of 20% polyethylene glycol 300 (**PEG** 300). Refolded neurotrophic factor is purified by cation exchange chromatography.

L17 ANSWER 64 OF 117 USPATFULL
TI Method of using a secretable glial mitogenic factor to induce acetylcholine receptor synthesis
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:12435 USPATFULL
TITLE: Method of using a secretable glial mitogenic factor to induce acetylcholine receptor synthesis
INVENTOR(S): Goodearl, Andrew, Chorleywood, United Kingdom
Stroobant, Paul, London, United Kingdom
Minghetti, Luisa, Bagnacavallo, Italy
Waterfield, Michael, Newbury, United Kingdom
Marchioni, Mark, Arlington, MA, United States
Chen, Mario S., Arlington, MA, United States
Hiles, Ian, London, England
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ludwig Institute for Cancer Research, New York, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)
Cambridge Neuroscience Research Inc., Cambridge, MA, United States (U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5602096 | 19970211 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1995-472008 | 19950606 (8) | |

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1993-36555, filed on 24 Mar 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5530109 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-965173, filed on 23 Oct 1992, now abandoned Ser. No. Ser. No. US 1992-940389, filed on 3 Sep 1992, now abandoned Ser. No. Ser. No. US 1992-907138, filed on 30 Jun 1992, now abandoned And Ser. No. US 1992-863703, filed on 3 Apr 1992, now abandoned

NUMBER DATE

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| PRIORITY INFORMATION: | GB 1991-7566 | 19910410 |
| DOCUMENT TYPE: | Utility | |
| PRIMARY EXAMINER: | Walsh, Stephen G. | |
| ASSISTANT EXAMINER: | Gucker, Stephen | |
| LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: | Felfe & Lynch; Butler, Gregory B. | |
| NUMBER OF CLAIMS: | 2 | |
| EXEMPLARY CLAIM: | 1 | |
| NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: | 89 Drawing Figure(s); 78 Drawing Page(s) | |
| LINE COUNT: | 3304 | |

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

PI US 5602096 19970211 <--

SUMM Included in the invention as well, are methods for treatment when the condition involves peripheral **nerve damage**; **nerve damage** in the central nervous system; neurodegenerative disorders; demyelination in peripheral or central nervous system; or damage or loss of Schwann. . .

SUMM . . . in, for example, "Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences." Formulations for parenteral administration may, for example, contain as excipients sterile water or saline, **polyalkylene glycols** such as polyethylene glycol, oils of vegetable origin, or hydrogenated naphthalenes, biocompatible, biodegradable lactide polymer, or polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene copolymers may be. . .

L17 ANSWER 65 OF 117 USPATFULL

TI Anti-tumor compounds, pharmaceutical compositions, methods for preparation thereof and for treatment

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ACCESSION NUMBER: | 97:10043 USPATFULL | |
| TITLE: | Anti-tumor compounds, pharmaceutical compositions, methods for preparation thereof and for treatment | |
| INVENTOR(S): | Ojima, Iwao, Stony Brook, NY, United States<br>Bombardelli, Ezio, Milan, Italy | |
| PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): | The Research Foundation of State University of New York, Albany, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)<br>Indena SpA Gruppo Inverni Della Beffa, Milan, Italy (non-U.S. corporation) | |
| | NUMBER | DATE |
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5599820 | 19970204 <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1995-461730 | 19950605 (8) |
| RELATED APPLN. INFO.: | Division of Ser. No. US 1993-40189, filed on 26 Mar 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5475011 | |
| DOCUMENT TYPE: | Utility | |
| PRIMARY EXAMINER: | Owens, Amelia | |
| LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: | Hoffmann & Baron | |
| NUMBER OF CLAIMS: | 9 | |
| EXEMPLARY CLAIM: | 1 | |
| LINE COUNT: | 1861 | |

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

PI US 5599820 19970204 <--

SUMM A recent report on clinical trials of Taxol and Taxotere has disclosed that Taxol has side effects such as **nerve damage**, muscle pain or disturbances in heart rhythm. Taxotere also has side effects. For example, Taxotere provokes mouth sores and a. . .

SUMM . . . of pharmaceutically acceptable carriers are, for example, manitol, urea, dextrans, lactose, potato and maize starches, magnesium stearate, talc, vegetable oils, **polyalkylene glycols**, ethyl cellulose, poly(vinylpyrrolidone), calcium carbonate, ethyl oleate, isopropyl myristate, benzyl benzoate, sodium carbonate, gelatin,

potassium carbonate, silicic acid, and other. . .

L17 ANSWER 66 OF 117 USPATFULL
TI Glycine receptor antagonist pharmacophore
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:8022 USPATFULL
TITLE: Glycine receptor antagonist pharmacophore
INVENTOR(S): Cai, Sui X., Irvine, CA, United States
Keana, John F. W., Eugene, OR, United States
Weber, Eckard, Laguna Beach, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): State of Oregon, Acting by and through the Oregon State
Board of Higher Education, Acting for and on Behalf of the Oregon Health Sciences University and the University of Oregon, Eugene, OR, United States (U.S. corporation)
Acea Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Irvine, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
The Regents of the University of California, Oakland, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5597922 | 19970128 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1994-281995 | 19940729 (8) | |

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Bernhardt, Emily
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Sterne, Kessler, Goldstein & Fox, P.L.L.C.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 6
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 3446
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 5597922 19970128 <--
SUMM . . . from a stroke, the compounds of the present invention may be administered to ameliorate the immediate ischemia and prevent further **neuronal damage** that may occur from recurrent strokes.
SUMM . . . oil, or synthetic fatty acid esters, for example, ethyl oleate or triglycerides or polyethylene glycol-400 (the compounds are soluble in **PEG**-400). Aqueous injection suspensions may contain substances which increase the viscosity of the suspension include, for example, sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, sorbitol,. . .

L17 ANSWER 67 OF 117 USPATFULL
TI Ligands for flt3 receptors
ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:82587 USPATFULL
TITLE: Ligands for flt3 receptors
INVENTOR(S): Lyman, Stewart D., Seattle, WA, United States
Beckmann, M. Patricia, Poulsbo, WA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Immunex Corporation, United States (U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5554512 | 19960910 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1994-243545 | 19940511 (8) | |

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-209502, filed on 7 Mar 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-162407, filed on 3 Dec 1993, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-111758, filed on 25 Aug 1993, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-106463, filed on 12 Aug 1993, now abandoned which is a

continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-68394, filed on 24 May 1993, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Walsh, Stephen G.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Spector, Lorraine M.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Malaska, Stephen L.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 21
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 2004
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 5554512 19960910 <--
DETD . . . stimulation is beneficial when specific tissue damage has occurred to these tissues. As such, flt3-L may be useful in treating **neurological damage** and may be a growth factor for nerve cells. It is probable that flt3-L would be useful in in vitro. .
DETD . . . Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences, 16th ed. 1980, Mack Publishing Co. In addition, such compositions can contain flt3-L complexed with polyethylene glycol (**PEG**), metal ions, or incorporated into polymeric compounds such as polyacetic acid, polyglycolic acid, hydrogels, etc., or incorporated into liposomes, microemulsions,. . .

L17 ANSWER 68 OF 117 USPATFULL
TI Heterocyclic derivatives in the treatment of ischaemia and related diseases
ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:72893 USPATFULL
TITLE: Heterocyclic derivatives in the treatment of ischaemia and related diseases
INVENTOR(S): Pascal, Jean-Claude, Cachan, France
McCort, Gary, Paris, France
Blondet, Dominique, Paris, France
Gellibert, Fran.cedilla.oise, Cachan, France
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Syntex Pharmaceuticals, Limited, Maidenhead, England (non-U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5545645 | 19960813 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1995-401486 | 19950309 (8) | |

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1993-45568, filed on 9 Apr 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5428037
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Shah, Mukund J.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Wong, King Lit
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Heller Ehrman White & McAuliffe
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 10
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 2655
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 5545645 19960813 <--
SUMM . . . treated by direct neuronal protection, such as ischaemia including focal and global ischaemia, cerebral ischaemia including ischaemia-induced neurodegeneration, perinatal asphyxia, **spinal injuries**, peripheral nerve ischaemia, peripheral **nerve damage**, head trauma, primary intracerebral hemorrhage, encephalopathy, epilepsy or epileptic psychotic symptoms, and neurological diseases such as Alzheimer's, Huntington's chorea, Parkinsons. . .
SUMM . . . treated by direct neuronal protection, such as ischaemia including focal and global ischaemia, cerebral ischaemia including

ischaemia-induced neurodegeneration, perinatal asphyxia, **spinal injuries**, peripheral nerve ischaemia, peripheral **nerve damage**, head trauma, primary intracerebral hemorrhage, encephalopathy, epilepsy or epileptic psychotic symptoms, and neurological diseases such as Alzheimer's, Huntington's chorea, Parkinsons. . .

SUMM For systemic administration via suppository, traditional binders and carriers include, for example, polyalkaline glycol or triglycerides [e.g., **PEG** 1000 (96%) and **PEG** 4000 (4%)]. Such suppositories may be formed from mixtures containing active ingredients in the range of from about 0.5 wt/%. . .

L17 ANSWER 69 OF 117 USPATFULL

TI DNA encoding glial mitogenic factors

ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:55863 USPATFULL

TITLE: DNA encoding glial mitogenic factors

INVENTOR(S): Goodearl, Andrew, Chorleywood, United Kingdom
Stroobant, Paul, London, England
Minghetti, Luisa, Bagnacavallo, Italy
Waterfield, Michael, Newbury, United Kingdom
Marchioni, Mark, Arlington, MA, United States
Chen, Mario S., Arlington, MA, United States
Hiles, Ian, London, England

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ludwig Institute For Cancer Research, New York, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)
Cambridge Neuroscience, Cambridge, MA, United States (U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5530109 | 19960625 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1993-36555 | 19930324 (8) | |

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-965173, filed on 23 Oct 1992, now abandoned Ser. No. Ser. No. US 1992-940389, filed on 3 Sep 1992, now abandoned Ser. No. Ser. No. US 1992-907138, filed on 30 Jun 1992, now abandoned And Ser. No. US 1992-863703, filed on 3 Apr 1992, now abandoned

| | NUMBER | DATE |
|---|---|---|
| PRIORITY INFORMATION: | GB 1991-7566 | 19910410 |

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility

PRIMARY EXAMINER: Walsh, Stephen G.

ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Cermak, Shelly Guest

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Felfe & Lynch; Butler, Gregory B.

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 12

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1

NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 89 Drawing Figure(s); 78 Drawing Page(s)

LINE COUNT: 3401

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

PI US 5530109 19960625 <--

SUMM Included in the invention as well, are methods for treatment when the condition involves peripheral **nerve damage**; **nerve damage** in the central nervous system; neurodegenerative disorders; demyelination in peripheral or central nervous system; or damage or loss of Schwann. . .

SUMM . . . in, for example, "Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences." Formulations for parenteral administration may, for example, contain as excipients sterile water or saline, **polyalkylene glycols** such as polyethylene glycol, oils of vegetable origin,

or hydrogenated naphthalenes, biocompatible, biodegradable lactide polymer, or polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene copolymers may be. . .

L17 ANSWER 70 OF 117 USPATFULL
TI Method for production and purification or recombinant Apolipoprotein E from bacteria
ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:50772 USPATFULL
TITLE: Method for production and purification or recombinant Apolipoprotein E from bacteria
INVENTOR(S): Lifshitz, Ruth, Rehovot, Israel
Fischer, Meir, Rehovot, Israel
Greenman, Benjamin, Rehovot, Israel
Bartfeld, Daniel, Ontario, Canada
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bio-Technology General Corp., Iselin, NJ, United States
(U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5525472 | 19960611 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1994-333872 | 19941103 (8) | |

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-59889, filed on 10 May 1993, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-721159, filed on 26 Jun 1991, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Walsh, Stephen G.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: White, John P.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 6
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 8 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1451
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 5525472 19960611 <--
DETD . . . the ApoE analog is suspended in a buffer containing non-ionic detergent. Preferably the non-ionic detergent is Emulphogen.sup.R -BC720
(Sigma) or **PEG** (9-10) p-t- octylphenol which is sold under the tradename Triton.sup.R X-100 (Merck), designated Triton.sup.R. Triton.sup.R was used at a concentration. . .
DETD Additionally, the invention provides a method of treating a subject suffering from **neuronal injury** which comprises administering to the subject an amount of ApoE or analog thereof effective to promote nerve development and regeneration.
DETD 2. Treatment of **Neuronal Injury**

L17 ANSWER 71 OF 117 USPATFULL
TI Substituted imidazolyl-alkyl-piperazine and -diazepine derivatives
ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:39021 USPATFULL
TITLE: Substituted imidazolyl-alkyl-piperazine and -diazepine derivatives
INVENTOR(S): Pascal, Jean C., Cachan, France
Lee, Chi-Ho, Palo Alto, CA, United States
Alps, Brian J., Linlithgow, Scotland
Pinhas, Henri, Paris, France
Whiting, Roger L., Los Altos, CA, United States
MacFarlane, Calum B., Linlithgow, Scotland
Beranger, Serge, Bretigny-Sur-Cedres, France
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Syntex Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Maidenhead, England
(non-U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5514800 | 19960507 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1993-124518 | 19930920 (8) | |

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1991-688193, filed on 19 Apr 1991, now patented, Pat. No. US 5276034 which is a division of Ser. No. US 1988-260969, filed on 21 Oct 1988, now patented, Pat. No. US 5043447 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1987-42181, filed on 24 Apr 1987, now patented, Pat. No. US 4829065

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Tsang, Cecilia
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Heller Ehrman White & McAuliffe
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 10
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 2247
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 5514800 19960507 <--
SUMM diseases treated by direct neuronal protection, such as ischemia including focal and global ischemia, **spinal injuries**, head trauma, and neurological diseases such as Alzheimer's and Huntington's chorea;
SUMM diseases treated by direct neuronal protection, such as ischemia including focal and global ischemia, **spinal injuries**, head trauma, and neurological diseases such as Alzheimer's and Huntington's chorea;
SUMM diseases treated by direct neuronal protection, such as ischemia including focal and global ischemia, **spinal injuries**, head trauma, and neurological diseases such as Alzheimer's and Huntington's chorea;
SUMM For systemic administration via suppository, traditional binders and carriers include, for example, polyalkaline glycol or triglycerides [e.g., **PEG** 1000 (96%) and **PEG** 4000 (4%)]. Such suppositories may be formed from mixtures containing active ingredients in the range of from about 0.5 wt/%. . .

L17 ANSWER 72 OF 117 USPATFULL
TI Glycine receptor antagonists and the use thereof
ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:38902 USPATFULL
TITLE: Glycine receptor antagonists and the use thereof
INVENTOR(S): Weber, Eckard, Laguna Beach, CA, United States
Keana, John F. W., Eugene, OR, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The State of Oregon, acting by and through The Oregon State Board of Higher Education, acting for and on behalf of The Oregon Health Sciences University, Eugene, OR, United States (U.S. corporation)
The University of Oregon, Eugene, OR, United States (U.S. corporation)
The Regents of the University of California, Oakland, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5514680 | 19960507 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1993-148259 | 19931105 (8) | |

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-69274, filed on 28 May 1993, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-995167, filed on 22 Dec 1992, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-903080, filed

on 22 Jun 1992, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Hollrah, Glennon H.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Cebulak, Mary C.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Sterne, Kessler, Goldstein & Fox
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 26
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 45 Drawing Figure(s); 45 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 7435
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 5514680 19960507 <--
DETD . . . from a stroke, the compounds of the present invention may be administered to ameliorate the immediate ischemia and prevent further **neuronal damage** that may occur from recurrent strokes.
DETD . . . oil, or synthetic fatty acid esters, for example, ethyl oleate or triglycerides or polyethylene glycol-400 (the compounds are soluble in **PEG**-400). Aqueous injection suspensions may contain substances which increase the viscosity of the suspension include, for example, sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, sorbitol,. . .
DETD Also conducted were dose-response experiments i.v. using a TRIS/TWEEN-80/**PEG**-400 formulation as a vehicle for the drug. The ED.sub.50 value (5-6 mg/kg) for 5-NO.sub.2 -6,7-Cl.sub.2 --QX in this formulation was. . .
DETD . . . extended to both locomotor activity and radial arm maze performance. Consistent with this robust behavioral protection, 5-chloro-7-trifluoromethyl-1,4-dihydroquinoxaline-2,3-dione also protected against **neuronal damage.**
DETD A 5 mg/ml solution of 5-nitro-6,7-dichloro-1,4-dihydroquinoxaline-2,3-dione was prepared by dissolving the 5-nitro-6,7-quinoxaline-2,3-dione in an aqueous solution containing 10% polyethyleneglycol 400 ( **PEG**-400), 0.45% TWEEN-80 and 0.18M TRIS (Tromethamine) to give a final concentration of 5 mg/ml of 5-nitro-6,7-dichloro-1,4-dihydroquinoxaline-2,3-dione. The 5-nitro-6,7-dichloro-1,4-dihydroquinoxaline-2,3-dione readily dissolved. . . least 1-2 years. A 10 mg/ml solution of 5-nitro-6,7-dichloro-1,4-dihydroquinoxaline-2,3-dione was prepared by dissolving the compound in a solution containing 50% **PEG**-400, 0.5% TWEEN-80 and 0.1M TRIS (Tromethamine). The 5-nitro-6,7-dichloro-1,4-dihydroquinoxaline-2,3-dione readily dissolved in this solution by warming to 60.degree.-100.degree. C. The solution. . . this solution will be stable for at least 1-2 years. A 5 mg/ml solution of 5-nitro-6,7-dichloro-1,4-dihydroquinoxaline-2,3-dione was also prepared without **PEG**-400 by dissolving the compound in a solution containing 0.05M TRIS (Tromethamine), 0.5% TWEEN-80 and 5% glucose. The solution was sterilized. . .
DETD A 10 mg/ml solution of 5-chloro-7-trifluoromethyl-1,4-dihydroquinoxaline-2,3-dione was prepared by dissolving the compound in 0.1M bis-tris-propane, 50% **PEG**-400 or propyleneglycol, 0.75% TWEEN-80. The compound dissolved readily by warming in a boiling water bath. The solution was autoclaved and. . .

L17 ANSWER 73 OF 117 USPATFULL
TI Process for producing flowable osteogenic composition containing demineralized bone particles
ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:34171 USPATFULL
TITLE: Process for producing flowable osteogenic composition containing demineralized bone particles
INVENTOR(S): Prewett, Annamarie B., Little Silver, NJ, United States
Stikeleather, Roger C., Doylestown, PA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Osteotech, Inc., Shrewsbury, NJ, United States (U.S.

corporation)

| | NUMBER | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5510396 | 19960423 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1994-208432 | 19940309 (8) | |

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1993-119882, filed on 10 Sep 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5314476 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-830934, filed on 4 Feb 1992, now abandoned

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Cain, Edward J.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Dilworth & Barrese
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 20
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 504
PI US 5510396 19960423 <--
SUMM . . . derivatives of the foregoing. Specific polyhydroxy compounds include ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, triethylene glycol, 1,2-propanediol, glycerol, trimethylolethane, trimethylolpropane, erythritol, pentaerythritol, **polyalkylene glycols** such as the polyethylene glycols, xylitol, sorbitol, mannitol, dulcitol, arabinose, xylose, ribose, adonitol, arabitol, rhamose, inositol, fructose, galactose, glucose, mannose,. . .
SUMM . . . fixation, tumor surgery, e.g., deficit filling, discectomy, laminectomy, excision of spinal cord tumors, anterior cervical and thoracic operations, repair of **spinal injuries**, scoliosis, lordosis and kyphosis treatments, intermaxillary fixation of fractures, mentoplasty, temporomandibular joint replacement, alveolar ridge augmentation and reconstruction, inlay bone. . .

L17 ANSWER 74 OF 117 USPATFULL
TI Cysteine protease and serine protease inhibitors
ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:21096 USPATFULL
TITLE: Cysteine protease and serine protease inhibitors
INVENTOR(S): Mallamo, John P., Glenmore, PA, United States
Bihovsky, Ron, Wynnewood, PA, United States
Chatterjee, Sankar, Wynnewood, PA, United States
Tripathy, Rabindranath, Pennsville, NJ, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cephalon, Inc., West Chester, PA, United States (U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5498616 | 19960312 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1994-334249 | 19941104 (8) | |

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Raymond, Richard L.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Woodcock Washburn Kurtz Mackiewicz & Norris
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 18
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1271
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 5498616 19960312 <--
SUMM . . . calpain family of cysteine proteases has been implicated in many diseases and disorders, including neurodegeneration, stroke, Alzheimer's disease, amyotrophy, motor **neuron damage**, acute central nervous system injury, muscular dystrophy, bone resorption, platelet aggregation, cataracts and inflammation. Calpain I

has been implicated in. . .

SUMM . . . Sciences (Mack Pub. Co., Easton, Pa., 1980). Formulations for parenteral administration may contain as common excipients sterile water or saline, **polyalkylene glycols** such as polyethylene glycol, oils of vegetable origin, hydrogenated naphthalenes and the like. In particular, biocompatible, biodegradable lactide polymer, lactide/glycolide. . .

L17 ANSWER 75 OF 117 USPATFULL

TI Microorganism antigen extraction methods

ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:16881 USPATFULL

TITLE: Microorganism antigen extraction methods

INVENTOR(S): Bogart, Gregory R., Berthoud, CO, United States
Bilodeau, Robert J., Arvada, CO, United States
Ostroff, Rachel M., Westminster, CO, United States
Steaffens, Jeffrey W., Louisville, CO, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Biostar, Inc., Boulder, CO, United States (U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5494801 | 19960227 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1993-162401 | 19931203 (8) | |

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility

PRIMARY EXAMINER: Woodward, Michael P.

ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Stucker, Jeffrey

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Lyon & Lyon

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 44

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1

NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)

LINE COUNT: 1153

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

PI US 5494801 19960227 <--

SUMM . . . swab. Reagents are held within the tube by inert binders or carriers such as dextran, polyacrylamide, polyacrylic acid, polyvinyl alcohol, **PEG**, PEO, PVP, guar gum, caboxymethylcellulose, hydroxyethyl cellulose, methyl cellulose, algin, carrageenan, and xanthan gum.

SUMM . . . 26% to 50%; and 30% of the infected infants will develop meningitis. Of the latter group, 50% will suffer permanent **neurological damage**. Infection with GBS is estimated to cost the U.S. alone over $500 million per year in health care.

L17 ANSWER 76 OF 117 USPATFULL

TI Azepine synthesis via a diels-alder reaction

ACCESSION NUMBER: 95:112616 USPATFULL

TITLE: Azepine synthesis via a diels-alder reaction

INVENTOR(S): Keana, John F. W., Eugene, OR, United States
Guzikowski, Anthony P., Eugene, OR, United States
Nogales, Daniel F., Nampa, ID, United States
Cai, Sui X., Irvine, CA, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): State of Oregon, acting by and through The Oregon State Board of Higher Education, acting for and on behalf of The Oregon health Sciences University and The University of Oregon, Eugene, OR, United States (U.S. corporation)
Acea Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Menlo Park, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5476933 | 19951219 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1994-341154 | 19941116 (8) | |

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Bond, Robert T.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Sterne, Kessler, Goldstein & Fox
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 22
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 5077
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 5476933 19951219 <--
SUMM . . . from a stroke, the compounds of the present invention may be administered to ameliorate the immediate ischemia and prevent further **neuronal damage** that may occur from recurrent strokes.
SUMM . . . oil, or synthetic fatty acid esters, for example, ethyl oleate or triglycerides or polyethylene glycol-400 (the compounds are soluble in **PEG**-400). Aqueous injection suspensions may contain substances which increase the viscosity of the suspension include, for example, sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, sorbitol,. . .

L17 ANSWER 77 OF 117 USPATFULL
TI Anti-tumor compounds, pharmaceutical compositions, methods for preparation thereof and for treatment
ACCESSION NUMBER: 95:110459 USPATFULL
TITLE: Anti-tumor compounds, pharmaceutical compositions, methods for preparation thereof and for treatment
INVENTOR(S): Ojima, Iwao, Stony Brook, NY, United States
Bombardelli, Ezio, Milan, Italy
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Research Foundation of State University of New York, Albany, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5475011 | 19951212 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1993-40189 | 19930326 (8) | |

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Ivy, Warren C.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Owens, A. A.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Hoffmann & Baron
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 8
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1875
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 5475011 19951212 <--
SUMM A recent report on clinical trials of Taxol and Taxotere has disclosed that Taxol has side effects such as **nerve damage**, muscle pain or disturbances in heart rhythm. Taxotere also has side effects. For example, Taxotere provokes mouth sores and a. . .
SUMM . . . of pharmaceutically acceptable carriers are, for example, manitol, urea, dextrans, lactose, potato and maize starches, magnesium stearate, talc, vegetable oils, **polyalkylene glycols**, ethyl cellulose, poly(vinylpyrrolidone), calcium carbonate, ethyl oleate, isopropyl myristate, benzyl benzoate, sodium carbonate, gelatin, potassium carbonate, silicic acid, and other. . .

L17 ANSWER 78 OF 117 USPATFULL
TI 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoline-2,3,4-trione-3 or 4-oximes and the use thereof
ACCESSION NUMBER: 95:110455 USPATFULL

TITLE: 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoline-2,3,4-trione-3 or 4-oximes and the use thereof
INVENTOR(S): Cai, Sui X., Irvine, CA, United States
Keana, John F. W., Eugene, OR, United States
Weber, Eckard, Laguna Beach, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Regents of the University of California, Oakland, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
State of Oregon, acting by and through the Oregon State
Board of Higher Education, acting for and on behalf of the Oregon Health Sciences University and the University of Oregon, Eugene, OR, United States (U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5475007 | 19951212 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1993-69005 | 19930528 (8) | |

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Daus, Donald G.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Sterne, Kessler, Goldstein & Fox
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 10
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1934
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 5475007 19951212 <--
SUMM . . . from a stroke, the compounds of the present invention may be administered to ameliorate the immediate ischemia and prevent further **neuronal damage** that may occur from recurrent strokes.
SUMM . . . oil, or synthetic fatty acid esters, for example, ethyl oleate or triglycerides or polyethylene glycol-400 (the compounds are soluble in **PEG**-400). Aqueous injection suspensions may contain substances which increase the viscosity of the suspension include, for example, sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, sorbitol,. . .

L17 ANSWER 79 OF 117 USPATFULL
TI Selected protein kinase inhibitors for the treatment of neurological disorders
ACCESSION NUMBER: 95:95012 USPATFULL
TITLE: Selected protein kinase inhibitors for the treatment of
neurological disorders
INVENTOR(S): Lewis, Michael E., West Chester, PA, United States
Kauer, James C., Kennett Square, PA, United States
Neff, Nicola, Wallingford, PA, United States
Roberts-Lewis, Jill, West Chester, PA, United States
Murakata, Chikara, Hachioji, Japan
Saito, Hiromitsu, Mishima, Japan
Matsuda, Yuzuru, Koganei, Japan
Glicksman, Marcie A., Swarthmore, PA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cephalon, Inc., West Chester, PA, United States (U.S. corporation)
Kyowa Hakko Kogyo Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5461146 | 19951024 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1993-96561 | 19930722 (8) | |

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-920102, filed on 24 Jul 1992, now abandoned

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Datlow, Philip I.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Fish & Richardson
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 4
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1,2,3,4
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 20 Drawing Figure(s); 14 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1425
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 5461146 19951024 <--
DETD . . . Sciences (Mack Pub. Co, Easton, Pa., 1980). Formulations for parenteral administration may contain as common excipients sterile water
or saline, **polyalkylene glycols** such as polyethylene glycol, oils of vegetable origin, hydrogenated naphthalenes and the like. In particular, biocompatable, biodegradable lactide polymer, lactide/glycolide. . .
DETD The effect of K-252a or its derivatives on kainate-induced **neuronal damage** was evaluated as follows: Adult male or female Sprague-Dawley rats (175-250 g) were anesthetized with Nembutal (50 mg/kg, ip) and. . .

L17 ANSWER 80 OF 117 USPATFULL
TI Regimen method of mediating neuronal damage using nitroglycerine
ACCESSION NUMBER: 95:88494 USPATFULL
TITLE: Regimen method of mediating neuronal damage using nitroglycerine
INVENTOR(S): Lipton, Stuart A., Newton, MA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Children's Medical Center Corporation, Boston, MA, United States (U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | DATE |
|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5455279 | 19951003 <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1993-25028 | 19930302 (8) |

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-949342, filed on 22 Sep 1992, now patented, Pat. No. US 5234956 which
is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-688965, filed on 19 Apr 1991, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Cintins, Marianne M.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Criares, T. J.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Fish & Richardson
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 11
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 12 Drawing Figure(s); 7 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 960
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 5455279 19951003 <--
SUMM I have discovered that certain compounds protect neurons against NMDA receptor-mediated **neuronal damage**. Specifically, nitroglycerin, nitroprusside, and their nitroso-compound derivatives provide such protection. Thus, one aspect of the invention features a method for decreasing NMDA receptor complex-mediated **neuronal damage** in a mammal by administering one of the above-described compounds to the mammal, in a concentration effective to decrease such. . .
SUMM . . . However, it appears that oxidation of the thiol group(s) of the
NMDA receptor's redox modulatory site protect against NMDA receptor-mediated **neuronal damage**. It is also known

that the active species of nitroglycerin and nitroprusside is nitric oxide or related NO redox species..sup.1. . .

SUMM A second aspect of the invention features a method for decreasing NMDA receptor complex-mediated **neuronal damage** by administering a nitroso-compound, in a concentration effective to cause neuroprotection-- e.g., a decrease in such damage. Without wishing to. . .

SUMM By "NMDA receptor-mediated **neuronal damage**" is meant any **neuronal injury** which is associated with stimulation or co-stimulation of the NMDA receptor-channel complex, a receptor-channel complex which is found on a. . .

SUMM . . . (most probably a related redox species such as an NO.sup.+ or NO.sup.- equivalent) upon administration to a mammal to decrease **neuronal damage** or injury. For convenience, I have also used the less precise term "NO-generating compound" to include compounds that produce the. . .

SUMM . . . the desired neuroprotective effect. Accordingly, the fourth aspect features administering a nitroso compound capable of protecting against NMDA receptor complex-mediated **neuronal injury**, continuously over an extended period with gradually escalating dosage, beginning at a dosage level which does not substantially reduce the. . .

SUMM . . . or it can be used independently, particularly to treat neurological manifestations of infection with HIV or of ALS. Polyethylene glycol (**PEG**) is used to enhance absorption into the central nervous system (CNS) and efficacy of SOD and/or catalase. An SOD mimic,. . . polysaccharide of Coriolus versicolor QUEL, termed "PS-K", may also be effective by parenteral or oral routes of administration, especially with **PEG** to enhance CNS absorption, and such mimics may be substituted for SOD in this aspect of the invention. See Kariya. . .

DETD The present invention is based on the finding that the compounds nitroprusside and nitroglycerin decrease NMDA receptor complex-mediated **neuronal damage** (see below). This neuroprotection may be due to nitrosation or oxidation of the NMDA receptor at the redox modulatory site,. . .

DETD . . . one or more glutamate-related compounds is associated with many neurodegenerative disorders (e.g., those listed above). In addition to glutamate itself, **neuronal injury** may result from stimulation of the NMDA receptor-channel complex by other excitatory amino acids, such as aspartate, quinolinate, homocysteic acid,. . .

DETD . . . second aspect of the invention (i.e., nitroso-compounds or NO-generating compounds and their derivatives) may be tested for efficacy in decreasing **neuronal damage** using the assays described below--i.e. in assays of NMDA-evoked ionic current (see, e.g., PCT WO 91/02810), in assays of NMDA-. . .

DETD The following examples illustrate compounds useful in the method of the invention and their efficacy in reducing **neuronal damage**. These examples are provided to illustrate the invention and should not be construed as limiting.

DETD We found that either NTG or SNP ameliorated **neuronal injury** engendered by the addition of NMDA after exposure to DTT (FIGS. 6A and 6B). The latter compound was added to. . .

DETD . . . liberation of NO. (t.sub.1/2(pH 7.4) of S-nitrosocysteine .about.30 s) for reaction with endogenous O.sub.2..sup.- to form peroxynitrite (ONOO-) with subsequent **neuronal damage**.

DETD To prevent **neuronal damage**, compounds of the

invention may be administered by any of a number of routes in an amount sufficient to attenuate. . .

DETD . . . be an effective neuroprotective agent by the assays described herein, are administered as above, at a dosage suitable to reduce **neuronal damage**, or NMDA evoked ionic current or increased [Ca.sup.2+ ]i. Generally, such compounds are administered in dosages ranging from 0.01 mg-60. . .

DETD . . . is predictive of useful NO-conjugate dosage. Dosages may be divided. Treatment may be repeated as necessary to prevent or alleviate **neurological injury**. It is desirable to maintain levels of NO or related redox species in the brain of 1 nM to 500. . .

DETD . . . and other neurological manifestations of the AIDS virus (HIV-1 or HIV-2). The method may also be used for reduction of **neuronal damage** resulting from infection with other viruses, such as measles, which cause damage to the nervous system. Other diseases listed above. . .

DETD The method described herein is useful for reducing **neuronal injury** in any mammal having NMDA receptors. Treatment of **neuronal damage** in humans is the preferred utility; but the method may also be employed successfully for veterinary purposes. The NO-generating compound. . . polysaccharide of Coriolus versicolor QUEL, termed "PS-K", may also be effective by parenteral or oral routes of administration, especially with **PEG** to enhance CNS absorption. PQQ (pyrroloquinoline quinone-see U.S. Pat. No. 5,091,391, hereby incorporated by reference or PQQ's derivative esters or. . .

DETD . . . nitroso-compounds) would limit NO. production (e.g., nitric oxide synthase (NOS) inhibitors). Such treatment would avoid peroxynitrite (ONOO.sup.-) formation and hence **neuronal injury**, e.g., contribution to the AIDS dementia complex and other neurological manifestations of AIDS. These agents are listed in Table 3. . .

DETD Acute Neurologic Disorders with **Neuronal Damage** Thought to be Mediated at Least in Part by Excitatory Amino Acids*

DETD Chronic Neurodegenerative Diseases with **Neuronal Damage** Thought or Proposed to be Mediated at Least in Part by Excitatory Amino Acids.*

L17 ANSWER 81 OF 117 USPATFULL

TI Heterocyclic derivatives in the treatment of Ischaemia and related diseases

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ACCESSION NUMBER: | 95:58140 USPATFULL | | |
| TITLE: | Heterocyclic derivatives in the treatment of Ischaemia and related diseases | | |
| INVENTOR(S): | Pascal, Jean-Claude, Cachan, France<br>McCort, Gary, Paris, France<br>Blondet, Dominique, Paris, France<br>Gellibert, Francoise, Cachan, France | | |
| PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): | Syntex Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Maidenhead, England (non-U.S. corporation) | | |
| | NUMBER | DATE | |
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5428037 | 19950627 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1993-45568 | 19930409 (8) | |
| DOCUMENT TYPE: | Utility | | |
| PRIMARY EXAMINER: | Tsang, Cecilia | | |
| LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: | Lewis, Brian | | |
| NUMBER OF CLAIMS: | 38 | | |

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 2754
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 5428037 19950627 <--
SUMM . . . treated by direct neuronal protection, such as ischaemia including focal and global ischaemia, cerebral ischaemia including ischaemia-induced neurodegeneration, perinatal asphyxia, **spinal injuries**, peripheral nerve ischaemia, peripheral **nerve damage**, head trauma, primary intracerebral hemorrhage, encephalopathy, epilepsy or epileptic psychotic symptoms, and neurological diseases such as Alzheimer's, Huntington's chorea, Parkinsons. . .
SUMM . . . treated by direct neuronal protection, such as ischaemia including focal and global ischaemia, cerebral ischaemia including ischaemia-induced neurodegeneration, perinatal asphyxia, **spinal injuries**, peripheral nerve ischaemia, peripheral **nerve damage**, head trauma, primary intracerebral hemorrhage, encephalopathy, epilepsy or epileptic psychotic symptoms, and neurological diseases such as Alzheimer's, Huntington's chorea, Parkinsons. . .
SUMM For systemic administration via suppository, traditional binders and carriers include, for example, polyalkaline glycol or triglycerides [e.g., **PEG** 1000 (96%) and **PEG** 4000 (4%)]. Such suppositories may be formed from mixtures containing active ingredients in the range of from about 0.5 wt.. . .

L17 ANSWER 82 OF 117 USPATFULL
TI Screening method for neuroprotective compounds
ACCESSION NUMBER: 95:52264 USPATFULL
TITLE: Screening method for neuroprotective compounds
INVENTOR(S): Miljanich, George P., Redwood City, CA, United States
Bitner, Robert S., Mountain View, CA, United States
Bowersox, Stephen S., Menlo Park, CA, United States
Fox, James A., Palo Alto, CA, United States
Valentino, Karen L., San Carlos, CA, United States
Yamashiro, Donald H., San Francisco, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Neurex Corporation, Menlo Park, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5424218 | 19950613 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1993-147714 | 19931104 (8) | |

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-855269, filed on 23 Mar 1992, now patented, Pat. No. US 5264371 which is a division of Ser. No. US 1990-561766, filed on 2 Aug 1990, now patented, Pat. No. US 5189020 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-440094, filed on 22 Nov 1989, now patented, Pat. No. US 5051403
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Russel, Jeffrey E.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Dehlinger, Peter J.; Stratford, Carol A.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 3
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 22 Drawing Figure(s); 12 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1941
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 5424218 19950613 <--
DETD Co-owned U.S. patent application for "Method of Treating Ischemia-Related **Neuronal Damage**," Ser. No. 440,094,

filed Nov. 22, 1989, now U.S. Pat. No. 5,051,403, describes a method of reducing **neuronal damage** related to ischemia, by administering OCT peptides which have certain binding and/or inhibitory properties. The properties which were found to. . .

DETD In vitro and in vivo studies reported in the above-cited patent application for "Method of Treating Ischemia-Related **Neuronal Damage**," demonstrate a strong correlation, between (a) high binding affinity to synaptosomal membranes, (b) inhibition of voltage-gated calcium ion currents and neurotransmitter release selectively in neuronal cells, and (c) ability to reduce **neuronal damage** in ischemia-related injury, such as stroke. The mechanism of neural protection by high-affinity OCT peptides presumably involves inhibition of voltage-gated. . . and the consequent release of neurotransmitters from the cells. This mechanism of OCT protection is consistent with the finding that **neuronal damage** in ischemia-related injury is associated with elevated intracellular calcium levels (Deshpande et al.).

DETD . . . effective inhibitors of voltage-gated calcium currents in neuronal cells, and that such compounds, in turn, are useful for reducing ischemia-related **neuronal damage**, such as caused by stroke. This model is the basis of the screening method of the invention.

DETD . . . the invention facilitates the screening of effective neuroprotective compounds. One criterion for an effective neuroprotective compound, for use in reducing **neuronal damage** in ischemia-related injury, is the ability to inhibit the spread of **neuronal damage** from the site of injury. Evidence indicates that the spread of damage in ischemia-related injury is due, at least in. . .

DETD In another aspect, the present invention provides a treatment method for reducing **neuronal damage** related to an ischemic condition in a human patient, by administration of a pharmaceutically effective amount of a compound selected. . .

DETD . . . to OCT binding sites in neuronal tissue and (b) selective inhibition of calcium channel currents and neurotransmitter release in reducing **neuronal damage** in ischemia-related in jury. Based on the apparent mechanism of action of the OCT peptides, it can be predicted that. . .

DETD . . . through 0.6% polyethyleneimine treated GF/C filters (Millipore) on a Millipore filtration unit. Protein bound [.sup.125 I]MVIIA OCT present in the **PEG** precipitate was determined by gamma counting. FIG. 7 illustrates displacement of [.sup.125 I]-MVIIA OCT binding by unlabeled MVIIA OCT in. . .

L17 ANSWER 83 OF 117 USPATFULL

TI Method for performing a gastric wrap of the esophagus for use in the treatment of esophageal reflux

| | |
|---|---|
| ACCESSION NUMBER: | 95:29134 USPATFULL |
| TITLE: | Method for performing a gastric wrap of the esophagus for use in the treatment of esophageal reflux |
| INVENTOR(S): | Harrison, Michael R., San Francisco, CA, United States<br>Jennings, Russell W., Pacifica, CA, United States<br>Flake, Alan W., San Francisco, CA, United States |
| PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): | The Regents of the University of California, Oakland, CA, United States (U.S. corporation) |

| | NUMBER | DATE |
|---|---|---|

| | NUMBER | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5403326 | 19950404 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1993-12113 | 19930201 (8) | |

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Pellegrino, Stephen C.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Schmidt, Jeffrey A.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Townsend & Townsend Khourie & Crew
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 10
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 16 Drawing Figure(s); 8 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 540
PI US 5403326 19950404 <--
DETD . . . which will become the gastrostomy. This procedure with modifications is well known and is called a Percutaneous Endoscopic Gastrotomy or **PEG**.
DETD . . . is placed to gain access from the skin surface to the stomach lumen. Such ports are known and used for **PEG** procedures. See, for example, U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,863,438; 4,944,732; and 5,007,900 which are incorporated by reference herein. The port could. . .
DETD . . . bowel obstruction, a particularly dangerous complication of adhesions. A second advantage is most apparent in the high risk group of
**neurologically damaged** children. The minimally invasive nature of the inventive technique decreases surgical morbidity in this compromised population. Also performance of an. . .

L17 ANSWER 84 OF 117 USPATFULL
TI Process for the preparation of 1,2,4-substituted imidazoles and related aminoalkylimidazole derivatives
ACCESSION NUMBER: 95:1749 USPATFULL
TITLE: Process for the preparation of 1,2,4-substituted imidazoles and related aminoalkylimidazole derivatives
INVENTOR(S): McCort, Gary, Paris, France
Pascal, Jean-Claude, Cachan, France
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Syntex Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Maidenhead, England (non-U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5378847 | 19950103 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1993-171594 | 19931221 (8) | |

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1992-46002, filed on 9 Apr 1992, now patented, Pat. No. US 5296609
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Brust, Joseph Paul
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Gabilan, Mary Susan H.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Lewis, Brian; Lowin, David A.; Krubiner, Alan M.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 10
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1118
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 5378847 19950103 <--
DETD . . . treated by direct neuronal protection, such as ischaemia including focal and global ischaemia, cerebral ischaemia including ischaemia-induced neurodegeneration, perinatal asphyxia, **spinal injuries**, peripheral nerve ischaemia, peripheral **nerve damage**, head trauma, primary intracerebral hemorrhage, encephalopathy, epilepsy or epileptic psychotic symptoms, and neurological diseases such as Alzheimer's, Huntington's chorea, Parkinsons. . .
DETD For systemic administration via suppository, traditional binders and

carriers include, for example, polyalkaline glycol or glycerides [e.g., **PEG** 1000 (96%) and **PEG** 4000 (4%)]. Such suppositories may be formed from mixtures containing active ingredients in the range of from about 0.5 wt/%. . .

DETD . . . an index of ischemic damage insofar as an increase in binding of [.sup.3 H]-PK 11195 (assessed by B.sub.max) indirectly reflects **neuronal damage**. Compounds which prevent the increase in the number of binding sites are considered to be neuroprotective.

L17 ANSWER 85 OF 117 USPATFULL

TI Nucleic acid encoding neurotrophic factor four (NT-4), vectors, host cells and methods of production

ACCESSION NUMBER: 94:99824 USPATFULL
TITLE: Nucleic acid encoding neurotrophic factor four (NT-4), vectors, host cells and methods of production
INVENTOR(S): Rosenthal, Arnon, Pacifica, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Genentech, Inc., South San Francisco, CA, United States
(U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5364769 | 19941115 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1990-587707 | 19900925 (7) | |

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Hill, Jr., Robert J.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Allen, Marianne Porta
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Johnston, Sean A.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 5
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1357
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 5364769 19941115 <--

DETD . . . loss of neurons, whether central, peripheral, or motorneurons. In addition, it may be useful for treating damaged nerve cells, e.g., **nerves damaged** by traumatic conditions such as burns and wounds, diabetes, kidney dysfunction, and the toxic effects of chemotherapeutics used to treat. . .

DETD . . . sugar alcohols such as mannitol or sorbitol; salt-forming counterions such as sodium; and/or nonionic surfactants such as Tween, Pluronics or **PEG**.

L17 ANSWER 86 OF 117 USPATFULL

TI Retractor for spinal surgery

ACCESSION NUMBER: 94:98904 USPATFULL
TITLE: Retractor for spinal surgery
INVENTOR(S): Coker, Wesley L., 601 Enquirer Ave., Nashville, TN, United States 37205

| | NUMBER | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5363841 | 19941115 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1993-86941 | 19930702 (8) | |

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Apley, Richard J.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Maraglio, Donna L.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Waddey, Jr., I. C.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 16
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 11 Drawing Figure(s); 7 Drawing Page(s)

LINE COUNT: 557
PI US 5363841 19941115 <--
SUMM . . . be disastrous in that the screw can be misapplied, and tilting either too far inward or outward can result in **nerve** **damage** or ineffective stabilization of the spine.
SUMM The third distinction of this retractor over the prior art is a laterally projecting anchor **peg** extending from the muscle side of the retractor blade which is meant to lie beneath the dorsolumbar fascia. This anchor **peg** further locks the retractor into the depths of the wound and prevents its migration up and out of the wound. . .

L17 ANSWER 87 OF 117 USPATFULL
TI Glaucoma treatment
ACCESSION NUMBER: 94:79972 USPATFULL
TITLE: Glaucoma treatment
INVENTOR(S): Stein, Herman H., Highland Park, IL, United States
Plattner, Jacob J., Libertyville, IL, United States
Crowley, Steven R., Vernon Hills, IL, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Abbott Laboratories, Abbott Park, IL, United States (U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5346887 | 19940913 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1991-690148 | 19910423 (7) | |

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1990-488810, filed on 2 Mar 1990, now patented, Pat. No. US 5036051 which is a division of Ser. No. US 1988-240567, filed on 8 Sep 1988, now patented, Pat. No. US 4927807 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1987-105636, filed on 6 Oct 1987, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Fay, Zohreh A.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Crowley, Steven R.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 8
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 2977
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 5346887 19940913 <--
SUMM Glaucoma is a condition characterized by an increase in intraocular pressure. Increased intraocular pressure can lead to optic **nerve** **damage** and defects in the visual field. Blindness can result if the condition is left untreated.
SUMM . . . such as dextran, hydroxyloweralkyl dextran, carboxymethyl dextran, hydroxyloweralkyl cellulose, loweralkyl cellulose, carboxymethyl cellulose, polyvinyl alcohol, dextrin, starch, polyvinyl pyrrolidone and **polyalkylene glycols** may be used as the carrier for the drug.

L17 ANSWER 88 OF 117 USPATFULL
TI Demineralized bone particles and flowable osteogenic composition containing same
ACCESSION NUMBER: 94:44221 USPATFULL
TITLE: Demineralized bone particles and flowable osteogenic composition containing same
INVENTOR(S): Prewett, Annamarie B., Little Silver, NJ, United States
Stikeleather, Roger C., Doylestown, PA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Osteotech, Inc., Shrewsbury, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5314476 | 19940524 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1993-119882 | 19930910 (8) | |

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-830934, filed on 4 Feb
1992, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Isabella, David
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Nguyen, Dinh X.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Dilworth & Barrese
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 20
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 481
PI US 5314476 19940524 <--
DETD . . . derivatives of the foregoing. Specific polyhydroxy compounds include ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, triethylene glycol, 1,2-propanediol, glycerol, trimethylolethane, trimethylolpropane, erythritol, pentaerythritol, **polyalkylene glycols** such as the polyethylene glycols, xylitol, sorbitol, mannitol, dulcitol, arabinose, xylose, ribose, adonitol, arabitol, rhamose, inositol, fructose, galactose, glucose, mannose,. . .
DETD . . . fixation, tumor surgery, e.g., deficit filling, discectomy, laminectomy, excision of spinal cord tumors, anterior cervical and thoracic operations, repair of **spinal injuries**, scoliosis, lordosis and kyphosis treatments, intermaxillary fixation of fractures, mentoplasty, temporomandibular joint replacement, alveolar ridge augmentation and reconstruction, inlay bone. . .

L17 ANSWER 89 OF 117 USPATFULL
TI Tank for electroanesthetizing fish
ACCESSION NUMBER: 94:34591 USPATFULL
TITLE: Tank for electroanesthetizing fish
INVENTOR(S): Sharber, Norman G., 515 W. Havasupi Rd., Flagstaff, AZ,
United States 86001

| | NUMBER | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5305711 | 19940426 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1993-17384 | 19930212 (8) | |

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-874715, filed on 27 Apr 1992, now patented, Pat. No. US 5253610
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Swiatek, Robert P.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Cahill, Sutton & Thomas
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 20
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 9 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 411
PI US 5305711 19940426 <--
DETD . . . fish. As will be described below, use of tank 10 produces petit mal in fish without the muscle, bone and **spinal injuries** resulting from presently used apparatus for inducing electroanesthesia. Furthermore, use of tank 10 eliminates the need for chemicals to render. . .
DETD . . . of the fish to be placed within the tank. Such adjustment may be readily performed by providing a plurality of **pegs** 58,60

defining a number of columns in each of diffuser plates 22/20 for receiving and maintaining moveable wall 54. That is, the moveable wall may be placed between adjacent pairs of **pegs** toward or away from fixed wall 56 to temporarily set the width of the portion of the tank between movable. . .

L17 ANSWER 90 OF 117 USPATFULL
TI Process for the preparation of 1,2,4-substituted imidazoles and related aminoalkylimidazole derivatives
ACCESSION NUMBER: 94:24441 USPATFULL
TITLE: Process for the preparation of 1,2,4-substituted imidazoles and related aminoalkylimidazole derivatives
INVENTOR(S): McCort, Gary, Paris, France
Pascal, Jean-Claude, Cachan, France
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Syntex Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Maidenhead, United Kingdom (non-U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5296609 | 19940322 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1993-46002 | 19930409 (8) | |

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Lee, Mary C.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: McKane, Joseph K.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Lewis, Brian; Lowin, David A.; Krubiner, Alan M.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 20
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1110
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 5296609 19940322 <--
SUMM . . . treated by direct neuronal protection, such as ischaemia including focal and global ischaemia, cerebral ischaemia including ischaemia-induced neurodegeneration, perinatal asphyxia, **spinal injuries**, peripheral nerve ischaemia, peripheral **nerve damage**, head trauma, primary intracerebral hemorrhage, encephalopathy, epilepsy or epileptic psychotic symptoms, and neurological diseases such as Alzheimer's, Huntington's chorea, Parkinsons. . .
SUMM . . . treated by direct neuronal protection, such as ischaemia including focal and global ischaemia, cerebral ischaemia including ischaemia-induced neurodegeneration, perinatal asphyxia, **spinal injuries**, peripheral nerve ischaemia, peripheral **nerve damage**, head trauma, primary intracerebral hemorrhage, encephalopathy, epilepsy or epileptic psychotic symptoms, and neurological diseases such as Alzheimer's, Huntington's chorea, Parkinsons. . .
SUMM For systemic administration via suppository, traditional binders and carriers include, for example, polyalkaline glycol or glycerides [e.g., **PEG** 1000 (96% ) and **PEG** 4000 (4%)]. Such suppositories may be formed from mixtures containing active ingredients in the range of from about 0.5 wt/%. . .

L17 ANSWER 91 OF 117 USPATFULL
TI Substituted imidazolyl-alkyl-piperazine and -diazepine derivatives
ACCESSION NUMBER: 94:1427 USPATFULL
TITLE: Substituted imidazolyl-alkyl-piperazine and -diazepine derivatives
INVENTOR(S): Pascal, Jean C., Cachan, France
Lee, Chi-Ho, Palo Alto, CA, United States
Alps, Brian J., Linlithgow, Scotland
Pinhas, Henri, Paris, France

Whiting, Roger L., Los Altos, CA, United States
MacFarlane, Calum B., Linlithgow, Scotland
Beranger, Serge, Bretigny-sur-Cedres, France
Dow, Robert J., Edinburgh, Scotland
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Syntex Pharmaceutical Ltd., Maidenhead, England (non-U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5276034 | 19940104 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1991-688193 | 19910419 (7) | |

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1988-260969, filed on 21 Oct 1988, now patented, Pat. No. US 5043447 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1987-42181, filed on 24 Apr 1987, now patented, Pat. No. US 4829065
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Tsang, Cecilia
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Lowin, David A.; Moran, Tom M.; Desjardins, Cathleen M.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 16
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 2218
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 5276034 19940104 <--
PARN diseases treated by direct neuronal protection, such as ischemia including focal and global ischemia, **spinal injuries**, head trauma, and neurological diseases such as Alzheimer's and Huntington's chorea;
PARN diseases treated by direct neuronal protection, such as ischemia including focal and global ischemia, **spinal injuries**, head trauma, and neurological diseases such as Alzheimer's and Huntington's chorea;
PARN diseases treated by direct neuronal protection, such as ischemia including focal and global ischemia, **spinal injuries**, head trauma, and neurological diseases such as Alzheimer's and Huntington's chorea;
PARN For systemic administration via suppository, traditional binders and carriers include, for example, polyalkaline glycol or triglycerides [e.g., **PEG** 1000 (96% and **PEG** 4000 (4%)]. Such suppositories may be formed from mixtures containing active ingredients in the range of from about 0.5 wt/%. . .

L17 ANSWER 92 OF 117 USPATFULL
TI Screening method for neuroprotective compounds
ACCESSION NUMBER: 93:98315 USPATFULL
TITLE: Screening method for neuroprotective compounds
INVENTOR(S): Miljanich, George P., Redwood City, CA, United States
Bitner, Robert S., Mountain View, CA, United States
Bowersox, Stephen S., Menlo Park, CA, United States
Fox, James A., Palo Alto, CA, United States
Valentino, Karen L., San Carlos, CA, United States
Yamashiro, Donald H., San Francisco, CA, United States
Tsubokawa, Makoto, South San Francisco, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Neurex Corporation, Menlo Park, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5264371 | 19931123 | <-- |

APPLICATION INFO.: US 1992-855269 19920323 (7)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1990-561766, filed on 2 Aug 1990, now patented, Pat. No. US 5189020 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-440094, filed on 22 Nov 1989, now patented, Pat. No. US 5051403
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Russel, Jeffrey E.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Stratford, Carol A.; Dehlinger, Peter J.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 1
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 22 Drawing Figure(s); 12 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1859
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 5264371 19931123 <--
DETD Co-owned U.S. patent application for "Method of Treating Ischemia-Related **Neuronal Damage**," Ser. No. 440,094 filed Nov. 22, 1989, now U.S. Pat. No. 5,051,403, describes a method of reducing **neuronal damage** related to ischemia, by administering OCT peptides which have certain binding and/or inhibitory properties. The properties which were found to. . .
DETD In vitro and in vivo studies reported in the above-cited patent application for "Method of Treating Ischemia-Related **Neuronal Damage**," demonstrate a strong correlation between (a) high binding affinity to synaptosomal membranes, (b) inhibition of voltage-gated calcium ion currents and neurotransmitter release selectively in neuronal cells, and (c) ability to reduce **neuronal damage** in ischemia-related injury, such as stroke. The mechanism of neural protection by high-affinity OCT peptides presumably involves inhibition of voltage-gated. . . and the consequent release of neurotransmitters from the cells. This mechanism of OCT protection is consistent with the finding that **neuronal damage** in ischemia-related injury is associated with elevated intracellular calcium levels (Deshpande et al.).
DETD . . . effective inhibitors of voltage-gated calcium currents in neuronal cells, and that such compounds, in turn, are useful for reducing ischemia-related **neuronal damage**, such as caused by stroke. This model is the basis of the screening method of the invention.
DETD . . . the invention facilitates the screening of effective neuroprotective compounds. One criterion for an effective neuroprotective compound, for use in reducing **neuronal damage** in ischemia-related injury, is the ability to inhibit the spread of **neuronal damage** from the site of injury. Evidence indicates that the spread of damage in ischemia-related injury is due, at least in. . .
DETD In another aspect, the present invention provides a treatment method for reducing **neuronal damage** related to an ischemic condition in a human patient, by administration of a pharmaceutically effective amount of a compound selected. . .
DETD . . . to OCT binding sites in neuronal tissue and (b) selective inhibition of calcium channel currents and neurotransmitter release in reducing **neuronal damage** in ischemia-related injury. Based on the apparent mechanism of action of the OCT peptides, it can be predicted that screened. . .
DETD . . . through 0.6% polyethyleneimine treated GF/C filters (Millipore) on a Millipore filtration unit. Protein bound [.sup.125 I]MVIIA OCT

present in the **PEG** precipitate was determined by gamma counting. FIG. 7 illustrates displacement of [.sup.125 I]-MVIIA OCT binding by unlabeled MVIIA OCT in. . .

L17 ANSWER 93 OF 117 USPATFULL
TI Tank for electroanesthetizing fish
ACCESSION NUMBER: 93:86402 USPATFULL
TITLE: Tank for electroanesthetizing fish
INVENTOR(S): Sharber, Norman G., 515 W. Havasupi Rd., Flagstaff, AZ,
United States 86001

| | NUMBER | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5253610 | 19931019 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1992-874715 | 19920427 (7) | |

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Swiatek, Robert P.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Cahill, Sutton & Thomas
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 24
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 9 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 413
PI US 5253610 19931019 <--
DETD . . . fish. As will be described below, use of tank 10 produces petit
mal in fish without the muscle, bone and **spinal** **injuries** resulting from presently used apparatus for inducing electroanesthesia. Furthermore, use of tank 10 eliminates the need for chemicals to render. . .
DETD . . . of the fish to be placed within the tank. Such adjustment may be readily performed by providing a plurality of **pegs** 58,60 defining a number of columns in each of diffuser plates 22,20 for receiving and maintaining moveable wall 54. That is, the moveable wall may be placed between adjacent pairs of **pegs** toward or away from fixed wall 56 to temporarily set the width of the portion of the tank between movable. . .

L17 ANSWER 94 OF 117 USPATFULL
TI Substituted imidazolyl-alkyl-piperazine and -diazepine derivatives
ACCESSION NUMBER: 93:85286 USPATFULL
TITLE: Substituted imidazolyl-alkyl-piperazine and -diazepine derivatives
INVENTOR(S): Pascal, Jean C., Cachan, France
Lee, Chi-Ho, Palo Alto, CA, United States
Alps, Brian J., Linlithgow, Scotland
Pinhas, Henri, Paris, France
Whiting, Roger L., Los Altos, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Syntex Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Maidenhead, England (non-U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5252736 | 19931012 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1991-789230 | 19911107 (7) | |

DISCLAIMER DATE: 20090225
RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-652141, filed on 7 Feb
1991, now patented, Pat. No. US 5091428 which is a division of Ser. No. US 1990-505379, filed on 6 Apr 1990, now patented, Pat. No. US 5010075 which is a

division of Ser. No. US 1989-313656, filed on 21 Feb 1989, now patented, Pat. No. US 4935417 which is a division of Ser. No. US 1987-42181, filed on 24 Apr 1987, now patented, Pat. No. US 4829065
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Tsang, Cecilia
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Desjardins, Cathleen; Lowin, David A.; Moran, Tom M.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 7
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1436
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 5252736 19931012 <--
SUMM . . . a variety of disease states, such as stroke, epilepsy, hypertension, angina, migraine, arrhythmia, thrombosis, embolism and also for treatment of **spinal injuries**.
SUMM . . . a variety of disease states, such as stroke, epilepsy, hypertension, angina, migraine, arrhythmia, thrombosis, embolism and also for treatment of **spinal injuries**, comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of compound of Formula A to a mammal.
SUMM . . . include stroke, migraine, epilepsy, hypertension, angina, arrhythmia, thrombosis, and embolism. The compounds of this invention are also useful for treating **spinal injuries**, and are particularly useful for treating cerebrovascular disease states, for example, stroke.
SUMM For systemic administration via suppository, traditional binders and carriers include, for example, polyalkaline glycol or triglycerides [e.g., **PEG** 1000 (96%) and **PEG** 4000 (4%)]. Such suppositories may be formed from mixtures containing active ingredients in the range of from about 0.5 wt/%. . .

L17 ANSWER 95 OF 117 USPATFULL
TI Method of reducing neuronal damage using omega conotoxin peptides
ACCESSION NUMBER: 93:14551 USPATFULL
TITLE: Method of reducing neuronal damage using omega conotoxin peptides
INVENTOR(S): Miljanich, George P., Redwood City, CA, United States
Bitner, Robert S., Mountain View, CA, United States
Bowersox, Stephen S., Menlo Park, CA, United States
Fox, James A., Palo Alto, CA, United States
Valentino, Karen L., San Carlos, CA, United States
Yamashiro, Donald H., San Francisco, CA, United States
Tsubokawa, Makoto, South San Francisco, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Neurex Corporation, Menlo Park, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5189020 | 19930223 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1990-561766 | 19900802 (7) | |

DISCLAIMER DATE: 20080924
RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-440094, filed on 22 Nov 1989, now patented, Pat. No. US 5051403
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Cashion, Jr., Merrell C.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Rozycki, Andrew G.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Dehlinger, Peter J.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 4

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 22 Drawing Figure(s); 12 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1895
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 5189020 19930223 <--
DETD . . . Treating Ischemia-Related Neuronal Ser. No. 440,094 filed Nov. 22, 1989, now U.S. Pat. No. 5,051,403, describes a method of reducing **neuronal damage** related to ischemia, by administering OCT peptides which have certain binding and/or inhibitory properties. The properties which were found to. . .
DETD In vitro and in vivo studies reported in the above-cited patent application for "Method of Treating Ischemia-Related **Neuronal Damage**," demonstrate a strong correlation between (a) high binding affinity to synaptosomal membranes, (b) inhibition of voltage-gated calcium ion currents and neurotransmitter release selectively in neuronal cells, and (c) ability to reduce **neuronal damage** in ischemia-related injury, such as stroke. The mechanism of neural protection by high-affinity OCT peptides presumably involves inhibition of voltage-gated. . . and the consequent release of neurotransmitters from the cells. This mechanism of OCT protection is consistent with the finding that **neuronal damage** in ischemia-related injury is associated with elevated intracellular calcium levels (Deshpande et al.).
DETD . . . effective inhibitors of voltage-gated calcium currents in neuronal cells, and that such compounds, in turn, are useful for reducing ischemia-related **neuronal damage**, such as caused by stroke. This model is the basis of the screening method of the invention.
DETD . . . the invention facilitates the screening of effective neuroprotective compounds. One criterion for an effective neuroprotective compound, for use in reducing **neuronal damage** in ischemia-related injury, is the ability to inhibit the spread of **neuronal damage** from the site of injury. Evidence indicates that the spread of damage in ischemia-related injury is due, at least in. . .
DETD In another aspect, the present invention provides a treatment method for reducing **neuronal damage** related to an ischemic condition in a human patient, by administration of a pharmaceutically effective amount of a compound selected. . .
DETD . . . to OCT binding sites in neuronal tissue and (b) selective inhibition of calcium channel currents and neurotransmitter release in reducing **neuronal damage** in ischemia-related injury. Based on the apparent mechanism of action of the OCT peptides, it can be predicted that screened. . .
DETD . . . through 0.6% polyethyleneimine treated GF/C filters (Millipore) on a Millipore filtration unit. Protein bound [.sup.125 I]MVIIA OCT present in the **PEG** precipitate was determined by gamma counting. FIG. 7 illustrates displacement of [.sup.125 I]-MVIIA OCT binding by unlabeled MVIIA OCT in. . .

L17 ANSWER 96 OF 117 USPATFULL
TI Stoma creator gastrostomy device and method for placement of a feeding tube
ACCESSION NUMBER: 92:98608 USPATFULL
TITLE: Stoma creator gastrostomy device and method for placement of a feeding tube

INVENTOR(S): Clegg, Robert D., Pickerington, OH, United States
Isaac, Ronald M., Libertyville, IL, United States
Hirsch, William H., Columbus, OH, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Abbott Laboratories, Abbott Park, IL, United States (U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5167627 | 19921201 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1991-701914 | 19910517 (7) | |

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1990-581952, filed on 13 Sep 1990
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Jaworski, Francis
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Akers, Scott R.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Drayer, Lonnie R.; Nickey, Donald O.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 10
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 12 Drawing Figure(s); 5 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 457
PI US 5167627 19921201 <--
SUMM . . . unable to ingest enough solid food to meet their body's nutritional needs. Examples of these individuals would include stroke or **neurologically impaired** patients, who have lost their ability to swallow effectively; critically ill, weak or comatose patients, who may be unable to. . .
SUMM . . . surgical procedure utilizing a general or local anesthetic, the preferred method for placement of these ports is percutaneous endoscopic gastrotomy (**PEG**) that involves use of an endoscope to visualize the insertion site on the gastric mucosa and the subsequent creation of. . .
SUMM Yet another aspect of this invention is that it is less time consuming than some of the other **PEG** procedures.

L17 ANSWER 97 OF 117 USPATFULL
TI Pelvic belt with hand mounts for spinal unloading
ACCESSION NUMBER: 92:88212 USPATFULL
TITLE: Pelvic belt with hand mounts for spinal unloading
INVENTOR(S): Jalalian, Armen, 76 Hernandez Ave., San Francisco, CA, United States 94127

| | NUMBER | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5158098 | 19921027 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1992-821278 | 19920110 (7) | |

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1990-588443, filed on 26 Sep 1990, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Hafer, Robert A.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Hanlon, Brian E.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Flehr, Hohbach, Test, Albritton & Herbert
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 30
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 4 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 317
PI US 5158098 19921027 <--
SUMM . . . forces of the upper body, head and arms, orthotic appliances such as belts, girdles, corsets and braces aid in preventing

**spinal injury** and are used during therapy to support the spinal column. Such orthotic appliances unload the spine, immobilize the spine, or. . .

SUMM . . . of the wearer's hand is flush with the wearer's back. Alternatively, the hand grips may be a handle or a **peg** which extends out substantially perpendicular to the waistband. The wearer grips onto the hand grip and pushes downward.

L17 ANSWER 98 OF 117 USPATFULL
TI Nerve growth factor peptides
ACCESSION NUMBER: 92:61895 USPATFULL
TITLE: Nerve growth factor peptides
INVENTOR(S): Mobley, William C., Moraga, CA, United States
Longo, Frank M., San Francisco, CA, United States
Kauer, James C., Kennett Square, PA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Regents of the University of California, Berkeley, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5134121 | 19920728 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1991-640577 | 19910114 (7) | |

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1989-299698, filed on 23 Jan 1989, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-173975, filed on 28 Mar 1988, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Cashion, Jr., Merrell C.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Perkins, Susan M.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 9
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 8 Drawing Figure(s); 7 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1133
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 5134121 19920728 <--
DETD Analogs of NGF fragments with NGF activity as described above have potentialpharmaceutical applications in situations involving **nerve damage** from traumatic accidents, stroke and encephalitis.
DETD . . . excipients include water, saline, Ringer's solution, dextrose solution, and solutions of ethanol, glucose, sucrose, dextran, mannose, mannitol, sorbitol, polyethylene glycol (**PEG**), phosphate, acetate, gelatin, collagen, and the like. One may additionally include suitable preservatives, stabilizers, antioxidants, antimicrobials, buffering agents and the. . .

L17 ANSWER 99 OF 117 USPATFULL
TI Substituted imidazolyl-alkyl-piperazine and -diazepine derivatives
ACCESSION NUMBER: 92:15054 USPATFULL
TITLE: Substituted imidazolyl-alkyl-piperazine and -diazepine derivatives
INVENTOR(S): Pascal, Jean C., Cachan, France
Lee, Chi-Ho, Palo Alto, CA, United States
Alps, Brian J., Linlithgow, Scotland
Pinhas, Henri, Paris, France
Whiting, Roger L., Los Altos, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Syntex Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Hamilton, Bermuda (non-U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5091428 | 19920225 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1991-652141 | 19910207 (7) | |

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1990-505379, filed on 6 Apr 1990, now patented, Pat. No. US 5010075 which is a division of Ser. No. US 1989-313656, filed on 21 Feb 1989, now patented, Pat. No. US 4938417 which is a division of Ser. No. US 1987-42181, filed on 24 Apr 1987, now patented, Pat. No. US 4829065

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Shen, Cecilia
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Lowin, David A.; Moran, Tom M.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 31
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1486
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 5091428 19920225 <--
SUMM . . . a variety of disease states, such as stroke, epilepsy, hypertension, angina, migraine, arrhythmia, thrombosis, embolism and also for treatment of **spinal injuries**.
SUMM . . . a variety of disease states, such as stroke, epilepsy, hypertension, angina, migraine, arrhythmia, thrombosis, embolism and also for treatment of **spinal injuries**, comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of compound of Formula A to a mammal.
SUMM . . . include stroke, migraine, epilepsy, hypertension, angina, arrhythmia, thrombosis, and embolism. The compounds of this invention are also useful for treating **spinal injuries**, and are particularly useful for treating cerebrovascular disease states, for example, stroke.
SUMM For systemic administration via suppository, traditional binders and carriers include, for example, polyalkaline glycol or triglycerides [e.g., **PEG** 1000 (96%) and **PEG** 4000 (4%)]. Such suppositories may be formed from mixtures containing active ingredients in the range of from about 0.5 wt/%. . .

L17 ANSWER 100 OF 117 USPATFULL
TI Stoma creator gastrostomy device and method for placement of a feeding tube
ACCESSION NUMBER: 91:103725 USPATFULL
TITLE: Stoma creator gastrostomy device and method for placement of a feeding tube
INVENTOR(S): Clegg, Robert D., Pickerington, OH, United States
Isaac, Ronald M., Libertyville, IL, United States
Hirsch, William H., Columbus, OH, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Abbott Laboratories, Abbott Park, IL, United States (U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5074846 | 19911224 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1990-581952 | 19900913 (7) | |

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Jaworski, Francis
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Akers, Scott R.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Drayer, Lonnie R.; Nickey, Donald O.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 3
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 12 Drawing Figure(s); 5 Drawing Page(s)

LINE COUNT: 424
PI US 5074846 19911224 <--
SUMM . . . unable to ingest enough solid food to meet their body's nutritional needs. Examples of these individuals would include stroke or **neurologically impaired** patients, who have lost their ability to swallow effectively; critically ill, weak or comatose patients, who may be unable to. . .
SUMM . . . surgical procedure utilizing a general or local anesthetic, the preferred method for placement of these ports is percutaneous endoscopic gastrotomy (**PEG**) that involves use of an endoscope to visualize the insertion site on the gastric mucosa and the subsequent creation of. . .
SUMM Yet another aspect of this invention is that it is less time consuming than some of the other **PEG** procedures.

L17 ANSWER 101 OF 117 USPATFULL
TI Parenteral formulations of 1-diphenylmethyl-4-((2-(4-methylphenyl)-5-methyl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)methyl)piperazine
ACCESSION NUMBER: 91:90754 USPATFULL
TITLE: Parenteral formulations of 1-diphenylmethyl-4-((2-(4-methylphenyl)-5-methyl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)methyl)piperazine
INVENTOR(S): Selkirk, Alastair B., Edinburgh, Scotland
Dey, Michael J., West Lothian, Scotland
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Syntex Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Maidenhead, England (non-U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | DATE |
|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5063220 | 19911105 <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1990-585436 | 19900920 (7) |

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1988-260628, filed on 21 Oct 1988, now patented, Pat. No. US 4973591
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Waddell, Frederick E.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Fay, Zohreh A.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Lowin, David A.; Moran, Tom M.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 9
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 434
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 5063220 19911105 <--
SUMM diseases treated by direct neuronal protection, such as ischemia including focal and global ischemia, **spinal injuries**, head trauma, and neurological diseases such as Alzheimer's and Huntington's chorea;
SUMM . . . of aqueous miscible cosolvents commonly used to improve the solubility of parenteral products [for example, various mixtures of polyethylene glycol (**PEG** 300), propylene glycol (PG) and ethanol], achieved limited increase in the solubility of the active agent. However, all of the. . .
SUMM diseases treated by direct neuronal protection, such as ischemia including focal and global ischemia, **spinal injuries**, head trauma, and neurological diseases such as Alzheimer's and Huntington's chorea;

L17 ANSWER 102 OF 117 USPATFULL
TI Glaucoma treatment

ACCESSION NUMBER: 91:86729 USPATFULL
TITLE: Glaucoma treatment
INVENTOR(S): Stein, Herman H., Highland Park, IL, United States
Plattner, Jacob J., Libertyville, IL, United States
Crowley, Steven R., Vernon Hills, IL, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Abbott Laboratories, Abbott Park, IL, United States (U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5059589 | 19911022 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1990-488572 | 19900302 (7) | |

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1988-240567, filed on 8 Sep 1988, now patented, Pat. No. US 4927807 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1987-105636, filed on 6 Oct 1987, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Waddell, Frederick E.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Fay, Zohreh A.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Crowley, Steven R.; Weinstock, Steven F.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 4
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 3143
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 5059589 19911022 <--
SUMM Glaucoma is a condition characterized by an increase in intraocular pressure. Increased intraocular pressure can lead to optic **nerve damage** and defects in the visual field. Blindness can result if the condition is left untreated.
SUMM . . . such as dextran, hydroxyloweralkyl dextran, carboxymethyl dextran, hydroxyloweralkyl cellulose, loweralkyl cellulose, carboxymethyl cellulose, polyvinyl alcohol, dextrin, starch, polyvinyl pyrrolidone and **polyalkylene glycols** may be used as the carrier for the drug.

L17 ANSWER 103 OF 117 USPATFULL
TI Substituted imidazolyl-alkyl-piperazine and -diazepine derivatives
ACCESSION NUMBER: 91:68999 USPATFULL
TITLE: Substituted imidazolyl-alkyl-piperazine and -diazepine derivatives
INVENTOR(S): Pascal, Jean C., Cachan, France
Lee, Chi-Ho, Palo Alto, CA, United States
Alps, Brian J., Linlithgow, Scotland
Pinhas, Henri, Paris, France
Whiting, Roger L., Los Altos, CA, United States
Macfarlane, Calum B., Linlithgow, Scotland
Beranger, Serge, Bretigny-Sur-Cedres, France
Dow, Robert J., Edinburgh, Scotland
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Syntex Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Berkshire, England (non-U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5043447 | 19910827 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1988-260969 | 19881021 (7) | |

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1987-42181, filed on 24 Apr 1987, now patented, Pat. No. US 4829065

| | NUMBER | DATE |
|---|---|---|
| PRIORITY INFORMATION: | EP 1988-303646 | 19880422 |

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Shen, Cecilia
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Lowin, David A.; Moran, Tom M.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 11
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 2177
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 5043447 19910827 <--
PARN diseases treated by direct neuronal protection, such as ischemia including focal and global ischemia, **spinal injuries**, head trauma, and neurological diseases such as Alzheimer's and Huntington's chorea;
PARN diseases treated by direct neuronal protection, such as ischemia including focal and global ischemia, **spinal injuries**, head trauma, and neurological diseases such as Alzheimer's and Huntington's chorea;
PARN diseases treated by direct neuronal protection, such as ischemia including focal and global ischemia, **spinal injuries**, head trauma, and neurological diseases such as Alzheimer's and Huntington's chorea;
PARN For systemic administration via suppository, traditional binders and carriers include, for example, polyalkaline glycol or triglycerides [e.g., **PEG** 1000 (96%) and **PEG** 4000 (4%)]. Such suppositories may be formed from mixtures containing active ingredients in the range of from about 0.5 wt/%. . .

L17 ANSWER 104 OF 117 USPATFULL
TI Glaucoma treatment
ACCESSION NUMBER: 91:60794 USPATFULL
TITLE: Glaucoma treatment
INVENTOR(S): Stein, Herman H., Highland Park, IL, United States
Plattner, Jacob J., Libertyville, IL, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Abbott Laboratories, Abbott Park, IL, United States (U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5036051 | 19910730 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1990-488810 | 19900302 (7) | |

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1988-240567, filed on 8 Sep 1988, now patented, Pat. No. US 4927807
Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1987-105636, filed on 6 Oct 1987, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Waddell, Frederick E.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Fay, Zohreh A.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Crowley, Steven R.; Weinstock, Steven F.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 7
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 3000
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 5036051 19910730 <--
SUMM Glaucoma is a condition characterized by an increase in intraocular pressure. Increased intraocular pressure can lead to optic **nerve damage** and defects in the visual field. Blindness can result if the condition is left untreated.
SUMM . . . such as dextran, hydroxyloweralkyl dextran, carboxymethyl dextran, hydroxyloweralkyl cellulose, loweralkyl cellulose, carboxymethyl cellulose, polyvinyl alcohol, dextrin, starch, polyvinyl pyrrolidone and **polyalkylene glycols** may be used as the carrier for the drug.

L17 ANSWER 105 OF 117 USPATFULL
TI Substituted imidazolyl-alkyl-piperazine and -diazepine derivatives
ACCESSION NUMBER: 91:32446 USPATFULL
TITLE: Substituted imidazolyl-alkyl-piperazine and -diazepine derivatives
INVENTOR(S): Pascal, Jean C., Cachan, France
Lee, Chi-Ho, Palo Alto, CA, United States
Alps, Brian J., Linlithgow, Scotland
Pinhas, Henri, Paris, France
Whiting, Roger L., Los Altos, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Syntex Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Berkshire, England (non-U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5010075 | 19910423 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1990-505379 | 19900406 (7) | |

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1989-313656, filed on 21 Feb 1989, now patented, Pat. No. US 4935417 which is a division of Ser. No. US 1987-42181, filed on 24 Apr 1987, now patented, Pat. No. US 4829065
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Shah, Mukund J.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Dalton, Philip I.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Lowin, David A.; Moran, Tom M.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 13
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1,10
LINE COUNT: 1450
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 5010075 19910423 <--
SUMM . . . a variety of disease states, such as stroke, epilepsy, hypertension, angina, migraine, arrhythmia, thrombosis, embolism and also for treatment of **spinal injuries**.
SUMM . . . a variety of disease states, such as stroke, epilepsy, hypertension, angina, migraine, arrhythmia, thrombosis, embolism and also for treatment of **spinal injuries**, comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of compound of Formula A to a mammal.
SUMM . . . include stroke, migraine, epilepsy, hypertension, angina, arrhythmia, thrombosis, and embolism. The compounds of this invention are also useful for treating **spinal injuries**, and are particularly useful for treating cerebrovascular disease states, for example, stroke.
SUMM For systemic administration via suppository, traditional binders and carriers include, for example, polyalkaline glycol or triglycerides [e.g., **PEG** 1000 (96%) and **PEG** 4000 (4%)]. Such suppositories may be formed from mixtures containing active ingredients in the range of from about 0.5 wt/%. . .

L17 ANSWER 106 OF 117 USPATFULL
TI Parenteral formulations of 1-diphenylmethyl-4-((2-(4-methylphenyl)-5-methyl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)methyl)piperazine
ACCESSION NUMBER: 90:91103 USPATFULL
TITLE: Parenteral formulations of 1-diphenylmethyl-4-((2-(4-methylphenyl)-5-methyl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)methyl)piperazine
INVENTOR(S): Selkirk, Alastair B., Edinburgh, Scotland
Dey, Michael J., West Lothian, Scotland
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Syntex Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Maidenhead, England

(non-U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 4973591 | 19901127 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1988-260628 | 19881021 (7) | |

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Robinson, Douglas W.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Fay, Zohyeh A.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Lowin, David A.; Moran, Tom M.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 17
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 463
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 4973591 19901127 <--
SUMM diseases treated by direct neuronal protection, such as ischemia including focal and global ischemia, **spinal injuries**, head trauma, and neurological diseases such as Alzheimer's and Huntington's chorea;
SUMM . . . of aqueous miscible cosolvents commonly used to improve the solubility of parenteral products [for example, various mixtures of polyethylene glycol (**PEG** 300), propylene glycol (PG) and ethanol], achieved limited increase in the solubility of the active agent. However, all of the. . .
SUMM diseases treated by direct neuronal protection, such as ischemia including focal and global ischemia, **spinal injuries**, head trauma, and neurological diseases such as Alzheimer's and Huntington's chorea;
SUMM diseases treated by direct neuronal protection, such as ischemia including focal and global ischemia, **spinal injuries**, head trauma, and neurological diseases such as Alzheimer's and Huntington's chorea;

L17 ANSWER 107 OF 117 USPATFULL
TI Stoma measuring device
ACCESSION NUMBER: 90:90358 USPATFULL
TITLE: Stoma measuring device
INVENTOR(S): Iversen, Kent, Columbus, OH, United States
Isaac, Ronald, Worthington, OH, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Abbott Laboratories, Abbott Park, IL, United States (U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 4972845 | 19901127 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1989-293860 | 19890105 (7) | |

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Green, Randall L.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Reichle, Karin
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Nickey, D. O.; Gorman, E. H.; Phillips, Patrick
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 15
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 4 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 348
PI US 4972845 19901127 <--
SUMM . . . are unable to ingest enough solid food to meet their body's needs. Examples of these individuals would include stroke or **neurologically impaired** patients, who have lost their ability to swallow effectively; critically ill, weak or comatose patients, who may be unable to. . .
SUMM . . . surgical procedure utilizing a general anesthetic, the

preferred method for placement of these ports is through a percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy (**PEG**) which involves the non-invasive . surgical creation of an artificial opening into the stomach through the abdominal wall using only a local anesthetic. In a **PEG** procedure, an endoscope is passed down the throat until its terminus contacts the interior of the stomach. A needle is. . .

L17 ANSWER 108 OF 117 USPATFULL
TI Sustituted imidazolyl-alkyl-piperazine and -diazepine derivatives for treating cerebrovascular disease
ACCESSION NUMBER: 90:48802 USPATFULL
TITLE: Sustituted imidazolyl-alkyl-piperazine and -diazepine derivatives for treating cerebrovascular disease
INVENTOR(S): Pascal, Jean C., Cachan, France
Lee, Chi-Ho, Palo Alto, CA, United States
Alps, Brian J., Linlithgow, Scotland
Pinhas, Henri, Paris, France
Whiting, Roger L., Los Altos, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Syntex Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Hamilton, Bermuda (non-U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 4935417 | 19900619 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1989-313656 | 19890221 (7) | |

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1987-42181, filed on 24 Apr 1987, now patented, Pat. No. US 4829065
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Friedman, Stanley J.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Lowin, David A.; Moran, Tom M.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 17
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1480
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 4935417 19900619 <--
PARN . . . a variety of disease states, such as stroke, epilepsy, hypertension, angina, migraine, arrhythmia, thrombosis, embolism and also for treatment of **spinal injuries**.
PARN . . . a variety of disease states, such as stroke, epilepsy, hypertension, angina, migraine, arrhythmia, thrombosis, embolism and also for treatment of **spinal injuries**, comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of compound of Formula A to a mammal.
PARN . . . include stroke, migraine, epilepsy, hypertension, angina, arrhythmia, thrombosis, and embolism. The compounds of this invention are also useful for treating **spinal injuries**, and are particularly useful for treating cerebrovascular disease states, for example, stroke.
PARN For systemic administration via suppository, traditional binders and carriers include, for example, polyalkaline glycol or triglycerides [e.g., **PEG** 1000 (96%) and **PEG** 4000 (4%)]. Such suppositories may be formed from mixtures containing active ingredients in the range of from about 0.5 wt/%. . .

L17 ANSWER 109 OF 117 USPATFULL
TI Glaucoma treatment
ACCESSION NUMBER: 90:40541 USPATFULL
TITLE: Glaucoma treatment
INVENTOR(S): Stein, Herman H., Highland Park, IL, United States
Pattner, Jacob J., Libertyville, IL, United States

| | |
|---|---|
| | Crowley, Steven R., Vernon Hills, IL, United States |
| PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): | Abbott Laboratories, Abbott Park, IL, United States (U.S. corporation) |

| | NUMBER | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 4927807 | 19900522 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1988-240567 | 19880908 (7) | |

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1987-105636, filed on 6 Oct 1987, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Robinson, Douglas W.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Fay, Zohreh A.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Crowley, Steven R.; Weinstock, Steven F.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 4
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 2997
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 4927807 19900522 <--
SUMM Glaucoma is a condition characterized by an increase in intraocular pressure. Increased intraocular pressure can lead to optic **nerve damage** and defects in the visual field. Blindness can result if the condition is left untreated.
SUMM . . . such as dextran, hydroxyloweralkyl dextran, carboxymethyl dextran, hydroxyloweralkyl cellulose, loweralkyl cellulose, carboxymethyl cellulose, polyvinyl alcohol, dextrin, starch, polyvinyl pyrrolidone and **polyalkylene glycols** may be used as the carrier for the drug.

L17 ANSWER 110 OF 117 USPATFULL
TI Treatment of mammals suffering from damage to the central nervous system
ACCESSION NUMBER: 89:65118 USPATFULL
TITLE: Treatment of mammals suffering from damage to the central nervous system
INVENTOR(S): Naftchi, Nosrat E., 389 Forest Ave., Teaneck, NJ, United States 07666

| | NUMBER | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 4855325 | 19890808 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1988-150767 | 19880201 (7) | |

DISCLAIMER DATE: 20050503
RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1985-691830, filed on 16 Jan 1985, now patented, Pat. No. US 4742054 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1982-443915, filed on 23 Nov 1982, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Rollins, John W.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Magidoff, Barry G.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 13
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 546
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 4855325 19890808 <--
SUMM . . . been discovered that by the use of a neural receptor agonist, e.g., clonidine, many of the undesirable aftereffects of traumatic **spinal injury** can be alleviated or completely eliminated, and, if treatment is commenced sufficiently early, at least some restoration of normal neural. . .
SUMM . . . include water, gelatine, lactose, starches, stearic acid,

magnesium stearate, sicaryl alcohol, talc, vegetable oils, benzyl alcohols, gums, waxes, propylene glycol, **polyalkylene glycols** or any other know carrier for medicaments.

L17 ANSWER 111 OF 117 USPATFULL
TI Substituted imidazolyl-alkyl-piperazine and -diazepine derivatives
ACCESSION NUMBER: 89:36735 USPATFULL
TITLE: Substituted imidazolyl-alkyl-piperazine and -diazepine derivatives
INVENTOR(S): Pascal, Jean C., Cachan, France
Lee, Chi-Ho, Palo Alto, CA, United States
Alps, Brian J., Linlithgow, Scotland
Pinhas, Henri, Paris, France
Whiting, Roger L., Los Altos, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Syntex Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Maidenhead, England (non-U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 4829065 | 19890509 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1987-42181 | 19870424 (7) | |

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Friedman, Stanley J.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Lowin, David A.; Moran, Tom M.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 14
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1470
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 4829065 19890509 <--
SUMM . . . a variety of disease states, such as stroke, epilepsy, hypertension, angina, migraine, arrhythmia, thrombosis, embolism and also for treatment of **spinal injuries**.
SUMM . . . a variety of disease states, such as stroke, epilepsy, hypertension, angina, migraine, arrhythmia, thrombosis, embolism and also for treatment of **spinal injuries**, comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of compound of Formula A to a mammal.
SUMM . . . include stroke, migraine, epilepsy, hypertension, angina, arrhythmia, thrombosis, and embolism. The compounds of this invention are also useful for treating **spinal injuries**, and are particularly useful for treating cerebrovascular disease states, for example, stroke.
SUMM For systemic administration via suppository, traditional binders and carriers include, for example, polyalkaline glycol or triglycerides [e.g., **PEG** 1000 (96%) and **PEG** 4000 (4%)]. Such suppositories may be formed from mixtures containing active ingredients in the range of from about 0.5 wt/%. . .

L17 ANSWER 112 OF 117 USPATFULL
TI Treatment of mammals suffering from damage to the central nervous system
ACCESSION NUMBER: 88:27758 USPATFULL
TITLE: Treatment of mammals suffering from damage to the central nervous system
INVENTOR(S): Naftchi, Nosrat E., 389 Forest Ave., Teaneck, NJ, United States 07666

| | NUMBER | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 4742054 | 19880503 | <-- |

APPLICATION INFO.: US 1985-691830 19850116 (6)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1982-443915, filed on 23 Nov 1982, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Brown, J. R.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Rollins, Jr., John W.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Magidoff, Barry G.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 23
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 581
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 4742054 19880503 <--
SUMM . . . been discovered that by the use of a neural receptor agonist, e.g., clonidine, many of the undesirable aftereffects of traumatic **spinal injury** can be alleviated or completely eliminated, and, if treatment is commenced sufficiently early, at least some restoration of normal neural. . .
SUMM . . . include water, gelatine, lactose, starches, stearic acid, magnesium stearate, sicaryl alcohol, talc, vegetable oils, benzyl alcohols, gums, waxes, propylene glycol, **polyalkylene glycols** or any other known carrier for medicaments.

L17 ANSWER 113 OF 117 USPATFULL
TI Wheeled seat carrying apparatus and stroller for the handicapped
ACCESSION NUMBER: 88:14268 USPATFULL
TITLE: Wheeled seat carrying apparatus and stroller for the handicapped
INVENTOR(S): Bergeron, Timothy J., R.D. 1, Box 40, Dolgeville, NY, United States 13329

| | NUMBER | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 4729572 | 19880308 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1987-32222 | 19870330 (7) | |

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Love, John J.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Mar, Michael
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Heslin & Rothenberg
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 29
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 8 Drawing Figure(s); 7 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 729
PI US 4729572 19880308 <--
SUMM . . . strollers for handicapped individuals and more particularly, to an adjustable wheeled apparatus designed to carry a seat support for a **neurologically impaired** child, adolescent or adult.
SUMM **Neurologically impaired** individuals suffer from injury, disease or disorder of the brain or nervous system. Two leading causes of **neurological impairment**, particularly in children and adolescents, are cerebral palsy and muscular dystrophy. Although the severity of such disorders will vary, in. . . such as partial or total loss of muscular control and motion, and partial loss of speech, hearing and reasoning abilities. **Neurological impairment** and its effects are discussed in some detail in a copending application entitled "Seat Support and Restraint System for the. . .
SUMM . . . reside within the receiving channels defined by the parallel plate pairs. The second frame includes an externally protruding spring biased **peg** near one free end which is positioned to selectively engage the holes aligned in the arc-shaped configuration in

the one. . .
SUMM The second frame is locked in position relative to the first frame when the spring biased **peg** engages one of the holes arranged in the arc-shaped configuration in the one parallel plate and the angle at which. . . axis of the second frame intersects the axis of the first frame is selectively varied by moving the spring biased **peg** such that the **peg** engages a different one of the holes. The distance between the wheels secured to the first frame and the wheels. . .

L17 ANSWER 114 OF 117 USPATFULL
TI EDUCATIONAL APPARATUS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 73:17011 USPATFULL
TITLE: EDUCATIONAL APPARATUS
INVENTOR(S): Magram, David, 2304 Sherwood St., Pittsburgh, PA, United States 15217

| | NUMBER | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 3728800 | 19730424 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1971-180659 | 19710915 (5) | |

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Grieb, Wm. H.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Stein; Arland T.; Wettach; Thomas C.; Yeager; Robert D.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 5
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 17 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 239
PI US 3728800 19730424 <--
SUMM . . . of teaching language, which is analytical, has not been particularly successful with young children, particularly deaf children or those with **neurological impairments**, foreign students, etc. These children often require special assistance in learning the language patterns and the traditional techniques are rarely. . .
SUMM . . . may be advantageously used with the older group of students. I provide a linkage system which includes a combination of **pegs** arranged in a geometrical pattern that fit holes in a complementary pattern in a block to be aligned and fitted. . .

L17 ANSWER 115 OF 117 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
TI Sterile aq. lazaroid compsn. for treatment of head and spinal injuries etc. - is admin. parenterally and also comprises citrate, co-solvent and water.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996-160131 [16] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1996-050516
TITLE: Sterile aq. lazaroid compsn. for treatment of head and spinal injuries etc. - is admin. parenterally and also comprises citrate, co-solvent and water.
DERWENT CLASS: B01
INVENTOR(S): BAKER, D S; MACHKOVECH, S M; SU, C; SU, C C
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (UPJO) UPJOHN CO; (PHAA) PHARMACIA & UPJOHN CO
COUNTRY COUNT: 66
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO | KIND | DATE | WEEK | LA | PG | |
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| WO 9606618 | A1 | 19960307 | (199616)* | EN | 18 | <-- |

RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT KE LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG
W: AM AT AU BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE HU IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LK LR LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD

SE SG SI SK TJ TM TT UA US UZ VN

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| AU | 9534938 | A | 19960322 (199626) | | <-- |
| FI | 9700858 | A | 19970228 (199721) | | <-- |
| NO | 9700935 | A | 19970411 (199726) | | <-- |
| EP | 778775 | A1 | 19970618 (199729) | EN | <-- |
| | R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE | | | | |
| CZ | 9700559 | A3 | 19970611 (199730) | | <-- |
| BR | 9508655 | A | 19970812 (199739) | | <-- |
| SK | 9700262 | A3 | 19970910 (199744) | | <-- |
| HU | 76808 | T | 19971128 (199817) | | <-- |
| MX | 9701342 | A1 | 19970501 (199823) | | <-- |
| CZ | 283875 | B6 | 19980617 (199830) | | |
| JP | 10505063 | W | 19980519 (199830) | 20 | |
| NZ | 292690 | A | 19980626 (199831) | | |
| KR | 97705398 | A | 19971009 (199841) | | <-- |
| AU | 696856 | B | 19980917 (199849) | | |
| EP | 778775 | B1 | 19990120 (199908) | EN | |
| | R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC NL PT SE SI | | | | |
| US | 5858999 | A | 19990112 (199910) | | |
| DE | 69507493 | E | 19990304 (199915) | | |
| ES | 2128761 | T3 | 19990516 (199926) | | |
| SK | 280278 | B6 | 19991008 (199952) | | |
| RU | 2152789 | C2 | 20000720 (200064) | | |

APPLICATION DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | | APPLICATION | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 9606618 | A1 | | WO 1995-US10730 | 19950829 |
| AU 9534938 | A | | AU 1995-34938 | 19950829 |
| FI 9700858 | A | | WO 1995-US10730 | 19950829 |
| | | | FI 1997-858 | 19970228 |
| NO 9700935 | A | | WO 1995-US10730 | 19950829 |
| | | | NO 1997-935 | 19970228 |
| EP 778775 | A1 | | EP 1995-931566 | 19950829 |
| | | | WO 1995-US10730 | 19950829 |
| CZ 9700559 | A3 | | WO 1995-US10730 | 19950829 |
| | | | CZ 1997-559 | 19950829 |
| BR 9508655 | A | | BR 1995-8655 | 19950829 |
| | | | WO 1995-US10730 | 19950829 |
| SK 9700262 | A3 | | WO 1995-US10730 | 19950829 |
| | | | SK 1997-262 | 19950829 |
| HU 76808 | T | | WO 1995-US10730 | 19950829 |
| | | | HU 1997-1255 | 19950829 |
| MX 9701342 | A1 | | MX 1997-1342 | 19970221 |
| CZ 283875 | B6 | | WO 1995-US10730 | 19950829 |
| | | | CZ 1997-559 | 19950829 |
| JP 10505063 | W | | WO 1995-US10730 | 19950829 |
| | | | JP 1996-508842 | 19950829 |
| NZ 292690 | A | | NZ 1995-292690 | 19950829 |
| | | | WO 1995-US10730 | 19950829 |
| KR 97705398 | A | | WO 1995-US10730 | 19950829 |
| | | | KR 1997-701344 | 19970228 |
| AU 696856 | B | | AU 1995-34938 | 19950829 |
| EP 778775 | B1 | | EP 1995-931566 | 19950829 |
| | | | WO 1995-US10730 | 19950829 |
| US 5858999 | A | CIP of | US 1994-299370 | 19940901 |
| | | Cont of | US 1995-382256 | 19950201 |
| | | | WO 1995-US10730 | 19950829 |
| | | | US 1997-875217 | 19970204 |
| DE 69507493 | E | | DE 1995-607493 | 19950829 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | EP 1995-931566 | 19950829 |
| | | WO 1995-US10730 | 19950829 |
| ES 2128761 | T3 | EP 1995-931566 | 19950829 |
| SK 280278 | B6 | WO 1995-US10730 | 19950829 |
| | | SK 1997-262 | 19950829 |
| RU 2152789 | C2 | WO 1995-US10730 | 19950829 |
| | | RU 1997-105066 | 19950829 |

FILING DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | | PATENT NO |
|---|---|---|---|
| AU 9534938 | A | Based on | WO 9606618 |
| EP 778775 | A1 | Based on | WO 9606618 |
| CZ 9700559 | A3 | Based on | WO 9606618 |
| BR 9508655 | A | Based on | WO 9606618 |
| HU 76808 | T | Based on | WO 9606618 |
| CZ 283875 | B6 | Previous Publ. | CZ 9700559 |
| | | Based on | WO 9606618 |
| JP 10505063 | W | Based on | WO 9606618 |
| NZ 292690 | A | Based on | WO 9606618 |
| KR 97705398 | A | Based on | WO 9606618 |
| AU 696856 | B | Previous Publ. | AU 9534938 |
| | | Based on | WO 9606618 |
| EP 778775 | B1 | Based on | WO 9606618 |
| US 5858999 | A | Based on | WO 9606618 |
| DE 69507493 | E | Based on | EP 778775 |
| | | Based on | WO 9606618 |
| ES 2128761 | T3 | Based on | EP 778775 |
| SK 280278 | B6 | Previous Publ. | SK 9700262 |
| RU 2152789 | C2 | Based on | WO 9606618 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1995-382256 19950201; US 1994-299370 19940901; US 1997-875217 19970204

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| | AU 9534938 | A | 19960322 (199626) | | | A61K031-57 | <-- |
| | FI 9700858 | A | 19970228 (199721) | | | A61K000-00 | <-- |
| | NO 9700935 | A | 19970411 (199726) | | | A61K031-57 | <-- |
| | EP 778775 | A1 | 19970618 (199729) | EN | | A61K031-57 | <-- |
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| | HU 76808 | T | 19971128 (199817) | | | A61K031-57 | <-- |
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| | CZ 283875 | B6 | 19980617 (199830) | | | A61K031-57 | |
| | JP 10505063 | W | 19980519 (199830) | | 20p | A61K031-58 | |
| | NZ 292690 | A | 19980626 (199831) | | | A61K031-57 | |
| | KR 97705398 | A | 19971009 (199841) | | | A61K031-57 | <-- |
| | AU 696856 | B | 19980917 (199849) | | | A61K031-57 | |
| | EP 778775 | B1 | 19990120 (199908) | EN | | A61K031-57 | |
| | R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC NL PT SE SI | | | | | | |
| | US 5858999 | A | 19990112 (199910) | | | A61K031-58 | |
| | DE 69507493 | E | 19990304 (199915) | | | A61K031-57 | |
| | ES 2128761 | T3 | 19990516 (199926) | | | A61K031-57 | |
| | SK 280278 | B6 | 19991008 (199952) | | | A61K031-57 | |
| | RU 2152789 | C2 | 20000720 (200064) | | | A61K031-58 | |

ADT WO 9606618 A1 WO 1995-US10730 19950829; AU 9534938 A AU 1995-34938 19950829; FI 9700858 A WO 1995-US10730 19950829, FI 1997-858 19970228; NO 9700935 A WO 1995-US10730 19950829, NO 1997-935 19970228; EP 778775 A1 EP 1995-931566 19950829, WO 1995-US10730 19950829; CZ 9700559 A3 WO 1995-US10730 19950829, CZ 1997-559 19950829; BR 9508655 A BR 1995-8655 19950829, WO 1995-US10730 19950829; SK 9700262 A3 WO 1995-US10730 19950829, SK 1997-262 19950829; HU 76808 T WO 1995-US10730 19950829, HU 1997-1255 19950829; MX 9701342 A1 MX 1997-1342 19970221; CZ 283875 B6 WO 1995-US10730 19950829, CZ 1997-559 19950829; JP 10505063 W WO 1995-US10730
19950829, JP 1996-508842 19950829; NZ 292690 A NZ 1995-292690 19950829, WO
1995-US10730 19950829; KR 97705398 A WO 1995-US10730 19950829, KR 1997-701344 19970228; AU 696856 B AU 1995-34938 19950829; EP 778775 B1 EP 1995-931566 19950829, WO 1995-US10730 19950829; US 5858999 A CIP of US 1994-299370 19940901, Cont of US 1995-382256 19950201, WO 1995-US10730 19950829, US 1997-875217 19970204; DE 69507493 E DE 1995-607493 19950829, EP 1995-931566 19950829, WO 1995-US10730 19950829; ES 2128761 T3 EP 1995-931566 19950829; SK 280278 B6 WO 1995-US10730 19950829, SK 1997-262 19950829; RU 2152789 C2 WO 1995-US10730 19950829, RU 1997-105066 19950829

FDT AU 9534938 A Based on WO 9606618; EP 778775 A1 Based on WO 9606618; CZ 9700559 A3 Based on WO 9606618; BR 9508655 A Based on WO 9606618; HU 76808
T Based on WO 9606618; CZ 283875 B6 Previous Publ. CZ 9700559, Based on WO
9606618; JP 10505063 W Based on WO 9606618; NZ 292690 A Based on WO 9606618; KR 97705398 A Based on WO 9606618; AU 696856 B Previous Publ. AU 9534938, Based on WO 9606618; EP 778775 B1 Based on WO 9606618; US 5858999
A Based on WO 9606618; DE 69507493 E Based on EP 778775, Based on WO 9606618; ES 2128761 T3 Based on EP 778775; SK 280278 B6 Previous Publ. SK 9700262; RU 2152789 C2 Based on WO 9606618

PRAI US 1995-382256 19950201; US 1994-299370 19940901; US 1997-875217 19970204

AB . . .

(1) 0.9-90 mg/ml lazaroid or its salts; (2) 0.002-2.0 M citrate; (3) up to
80% cosolvent selected from propylene glycol, **polyethylene glycol**, glycerol, ethanol, DMSO, DMAC, DMI and M-PYROL; and (3) water at pH 2.4-3.5.

Lazaroids are useful in treating and/or preventing **spinal injury**, head injury, subarachnoid haemorrhage and subsequent ischaemic stroke, asthma and redn. of mucous formation/secretion in the lung, muscular dystrophy, adriamycin. . . colitis and Crohn's disease. Lazaroids are also useful for prophylactic treatment before surgical procedures where they reduce oedema, for preventing **neurologic injury** during surgical and neurological procedures, for treatment of myocardial infarction, for treatment after resuscitation to improve outcome, for treatment of. . .

L17 ANSWER 116 OF 117 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

TI ATP-sensitive potassium channel blocker - useful for treatment of neuronal
insult in brain due to lack of oxygen to prevent Parkinsonian degeneration.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992-026514 [04] WPIDS

DOC. NO. CPI: C1992-011399

TITLE: ATP-sensitive potassium channel blocker - useful for treatment of neuronal insult in brain due to lack of oxygen to prevent Parkinsonian degeneration.

DERWENT CLASS: B05

INVENTOR(S): MURPHY, K P S; GREENFIELD, S A; MURPHY, K P S J
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (MURP-I) MURPHY K P S J; (SQUI) SQUIBB & SONS INC E R
COUNTRY COUNT: 7
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO | KIND | DATE | WEEK | LA | PG | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| EP 467709 | A | 19920122 | (199204)* | | | <-- |
| R: DE FR GB IT | | | | | | |
| CA 2044855 | A | 19920121 | (199215) | | | <-- |
| JP 04234329 | A | 19920824 | (199242) | | 8 | <-- |
| US 5215985 | A | 19930601 | (199323) | | 9 | <-- |
| EP 467709 | A3 | 19920715 | (199334) | | | <-- |
| US 5281599 | A | 19940125 | (199405) | | 9 | <-- |
| US 5451580 | A | 19950919 | (199543) | | 9 | <-- |

APPLICATION DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | | APPLICATION | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| EP 467709 | A | | EP 1991-306612 | 19910719 |
| JP 04234329 | A | | JP 1991-179524 | 19910719 |
| US 5215985 | A | Cont of | US 1990-556502 | 19900720 |
| | | | US 1992-826546 | 19920127 |
| EP 467709 | A3 | | EP 1991-306612 | 19910719 |
| US 5281599 | A | Cont of | US 1990-556502 | 19900720 |
| | | Div ex | US 1992-826546 | 19920127 |
| | | | US 1993-31506 | 19930315 |
| US 5451580 | A | Cont of | US 1990-556502 | 19900720 |
| | | Div ex | US 1992-826546 | 19920127 |
| | | Div ex | US 1993-31506 | 19930315 |
| | | | US 1993-124882 | 19930922 |

FILING DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | | PATENT NO |
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| US 5281599 | A | Div ex | US 5215985 |
| US 5451580 | A | Div ex | US 5215985 |
| | | Div ex | US 5281599 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1990-556502 19900720; US 1992-826546 19920127; US 1993-31506 19930315; US 1993-124882 19930922

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| PI | EP 467709 | A | 19920122 (199204)* | | | | <-- |
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| | CA 2044855 | A | 19920121 (199215) | | | | <-- |
| | JP 04234329 | A | 19920824 (199242) | | 8p | A61K045-00 | <-- |
| | US 5215985 | A | 19930601 (199323) | | 9p | A61K031-55 | <-- |
| | EP 467709 | A3 | 19920715 (199334) | | | | <-- |
| | US 5281599 | A | 19940125 (199405) | | 9p | A61K031-44 | <-- |
| | US 5451580 | A | 19950919 (199543) | | 9p | A61K031-55 | <-- |

ADT EP 467709 A EP 1991-306612 19910719; JP 04234329 A JP 1991-179524 19910719; US 5215985 A Cont of US 1990-556502 19900720, US 1992-826546 19920127; EP 467709 A3 EP 1991-306612 19910719; US 5281599 A Cont of US 1990-556502 19900720, Div ex US 1992-826546 19920127, US 1993-31506 19930315; US 5451580 A Cont of US 1990-556502 19900720, Div ex US 1992-826546 19920127, Div ex US 1993-31506 19930315, US 1993-124882 19930922

FDT US 5281599 A Div ex US 5215985; US 5451580 A Div ex US 5215985, Div ex US 5281599

PRAI US 1990-556502 19900720; US 1992-826546 19920127; US 1993-31506 19930315; US 1993-124882 19930922

AB . . . UPAB: 19931119

Pharmaceutical (I) which blocks an ATP-sensitive K channel in the brain is used in compsns. for treating **neuronal damage** in the brain caused by a lack of O2.

(I) can be admin., e.g. by infusion, to the substantia nigra,. . . Typical soln. for infusion e.g. by lumbar puncture, contains 250 g tolbutamide and 25 g NaCl dissolved in 1.5 l **polyethylene glycol** 400 plus enough water for injection to make 5l.

USE/ADVANTAGE - (I) are used to treat the early stages of. . .

L17 ANSWER 117 OF 117 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

TI Transporting stretcher for injured person - has non-metallic middle part permeable to X-rays.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989-370524 [50] WPIDS
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N1989-282035
TITLE: Transporting stretcher for injured person - has non-metallic middle part permeable to X-rays.
DERWENT CLASS: P31 P33
INVENTOR(S): FICKLER, H
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (FICK-I) FICKLER H
COUNTRY COUNT: 15
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO | KIND | DATE | WEEK | LA | PG | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 8911263 | A | 19891130 | (198950)* | GE | 19 | <-- |
| RW: AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE | | | | | | |
| W: AU HU JP US | | | | | | |
| AU 8937340 | A | 19891212 | (199010) | | | <-- |
| EP 370092 | A | 19900530 | (199022) | | | <-- |
| R: AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE | | | | | | |
| CH 675830 | A | 19901115 | (199051) | | | <-- |
| JP 02504354 | W | 19901213 | (199105) | | | <-- |
| HU 54484 | T | 19910328 | (199117) | | | <-- |
| US 5109555 | A | 19920505 | (199221) | | 5 | <-- |
| EP 370092 | B1 | 19930107 | (199302) | GE | 6 | <-- |
| R: AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE | | | | | | |
| DE 58903226 | G | 19930218 | (199308) | | | <-- |
| HU 207437 | B | 19930428 | (199322) | | | <-- |

APPLICATION DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | APPLICATION | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|
| WO 8911263 | A | WO 1989-CH95 | 19890524 |
| EP 370092 | A | EP 1989-905608 | 19890524 |
| US 5109555 | A | US 1990-455389 | 19900118 |
| EP 370092 | B1 | EP 1989-905608 | 19890524 |
| | | WO 1989-CH95 | 19890524 |
| DE 58903226 | G | DE 1989-503226 | 19890524 |
| | | EP 1989-905608 | 19890524 |
| | | WO 1989-CH95 | 19890524 |
| HU 207437 | B | HU 1989-3286 | 19890524 |
| | | WO 1989-CH95 | 19890524 |

FILING DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | PATENT NO |
|---|---|---|

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Connection closed by remote host

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     ------------------------------------------------
     US 5109555     A  Based on          WO 8911263
     EP 370092      B1 Based on          WO 8911263
     DE 58903226    G  Based on          EP 370092
                       Based on          WO 8911263
     HU 207437      B  Previous Publ.    HU 54484
                       Based on          WO 8911263

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: CH 1988-2009      19880527
PI   WO 8911263     A  19891130 (198950)* DE   19p                          <--
        RW: AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE
         W: AU HU JP US
     AU 8937340     A  19891212 (199010)                                    <--
     EP 370092      A  19900530 (199022)                                    <--
         R: AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE
     CH 675830      A  19901115 (199051)                                    <--
     JP 02504354    W  19901213 (199105)                                    <--
     HU 54484       T  19910328 (199117)                                    <--
     US 5109555     A  19920505 (199221)        5p                          <--
     EP 370092      B1 19930107 (199302)  DE    6p    A61G001-00            <--
         R: AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE
     DE 58903226    G  19930218 (199308)              A61G001-00            <--
     HU 207437      B  19930428 (199322)              A61G001-013           <--
ADT  WO 8911263 A WO 1989-CH95 19890524; EP 370092 A EP 1989-905608 19890524;
     US 5109555 A US 1990-455389 19900118; EP 370092 B1 EP 1989-905608
     19890524, WO 1989-CH95 19890524; DE 58903226 G DE 1989-503226 19890524,
EP
     1989-905608 19890524, WO 1989-CH95 19890524; HU 207437 B HU 1989-3286
     19890524, WO 1989-CH95 19890524
FDT  US 5109555 A Based on WO 8911263; EP 370092 B1 Based on WO 8911263; DE
     58903226 G Based on EP 370092, Based on WO 8911263; HU 207437 B Previous
     Publ. HU 54484, Based on WO 8911263
PRAI CH 1988-2009      19880527
ABEQ. . .
     the support form a recess within which the retaining block is positioned.
     The support has a bore. A removably spring-loaded peg is
     normally urged within the bore into a locked position between the support
     and the retaining block.
          USE - For people with spinal injuries.


=>

---Logging off of STN---


=>
Executing the logoff script...


=> LOG Y

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                      ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                  4719.59    4791.21

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                      ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                    -0.59      -0.59
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| | Type | Hits | Search Text | DBs | Time Stamp | Comments | Error Definition | Errors |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | BRS | 832 | "spinal cord injury" | USPAT | 2001/02/01 13:03 | | | 0 |
| 2 | BRS | 65615 | polyethylene adj glycol | USPAT | 2001/02/01 13:00 | | | 0 |
| 3 | BRS | 678 | potassium adj channel | USPAT | 2000/09/29 12:49 | | | 0 |
| 4 | BRS | 17560 | blocker or antagonist | USPAT | 2000/09/29 12:49 | | | 0 |
| 5 | BRS | 5 | ("spinal cord injury" and (polyethylene adj glycol)) and ((potassium adj channel) and (blocker or antagonist)) | USPAT | 2000/09/29 13:26 | | | 0 |
| 6 | BRS | 55 | (potassium adj channel) adj (blocker or antagonist) | USPAT | 2000/09/29 13:27 | | | 0 |
| 7 | BRS | 0 | ("spinal cord injury" and (polyethylene adj glycol)) and ((potassium adj channel) adj (blocker or antagonist)) | USPAT | 2000/09/29 13:26 | | | 0 |
| 8 | BRS | 2 | ((potassium adj channel) adj (blocker or antagonist)) and "spinal cord injury" | USPAT | 2000/09/29 13:27 | | | 0 |
| 9 | BRS | 121 | "spinal cord injury" and (polyethylene adj glycol) | USPAT | 2000/12/21 11:36 | | | 0 |
| 10 | BRS | 23 | "spinal cord injury" and (polyethylene adj glycol) and (treat? or therapeut? or pharmac?) | USPAT | 2000/12/21 12:09 | | | 0 |
| 11 | BRS | 9 | ((spinal cord injury) same (polyethylene adj glycol)) and (treat? or therapeut? or pharmac?) | USPAT | 2000/12/21 15:22 | | | 0 |
| 12 | BRS | 0 | ((neural adj cells adj fusion) same (polyethylene adj glycol)) and (treat? or therapeut? or pharmac?) | USPAT; EPO; JPO; Derwent; IBM TDB | 2000/12/21 15:27 | | | 0 |
| 13 | BRS | 241 | (fusion? same (polyethylene adj glycol)) | USPAT; EPO; JPO; Derwent; IBM TDB | 2000/12/21 15:24 | | | 0 |
| 14 | BRS | 30411 | nerv? or neur? | USPAT; EPO; JPO; Derwent; IBM TDB | 2000/12/21 15:24 | | | 0 |
| 15 | BRS | 21 | (nerv? or neur?) and ((fusion? same (polyethylene adj glycol)) ) | USPAT; EPO; JPO; Derwent; IBM TDB | 2000/12/21 15:25 | | | 0 |
| 16 | BRS | 0 | ((neural adj cells adj fusion) same (polyethylene adj glycol)) | USPAT; EPO; JPO; Derwent; IBM TDB | 2000/12/21 15:27 | | | 0 |
| 17 | BRS | 56 | (potassium adj channel) adj (blocker or antagonist) | USPAT | 2000/12/22 11:38 | | | 0 |
| 18 | BRS | 727 | 514/723,352.ccls. | USPAT; EPO; JPO; Derwent; IBM TDB | 2000/12/22 15:16 | | | 0 |
| 19 | BRS | 15 | 514/723,352.ccls. and spinal | USPAT; EPO; JPO; Derwent; IBM TDB | 2000/12/22 15:16 | | | 0 |
| 20 | BRS | 18951 | polypropylene adj glycol | USPAT | 2001/02/01 13:00 | | | 0 |

| | Type | Hits | Search Text | DBs | Time Stamp | Comments | Error Definition | Errors |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21 | BRS | 2007 | polybutylene adj glycol | USPAT; EPO; JPO; Derwent; IBM TDB | 2001/02/01 13:01 | | | 0 |
| 22 | BRS | 15 | polypentylene adj glycol | USPAT; EPO; JPO; Derwent; IBM TDB | 2001/02/01 13:01 | | | 0 |
| 23 | BRS | 13 | polyhexylene adj glycol | USPAT; EPO; JPO; Derwent; IBM TDB | 2001/02/01 13:01 | | The search/retrieval could not be aborted because it is not currently pending. | 1 |
| 24 | BRS | 0 | polyheptylene adj glycol | USPAT; EPO; JPO; Derwent; IBM TDB | 2001/02/01 13:01 | | | 0 |
| 25 | BRS | 3 | polyoctylene adj glycol | USPAT; EPO; JPO; Derwent; IBM TDB | 2001/02/01 13:01 | | | 0 |
| 26 | BRS | 0 | polynonylene adj glycol | USPAT; EPO; JPO; Derwent; IBM TDB | 2001/02/01 13:01 | | | 0 |
| 27 | BRS | 0 | polydecylene adj glycol | USPAT; EPO; JPO; Derwent; IBM TDB | 2001/02/01 13:02 | | | 0 |
| 28 | BRS | 19384 | (polypropylene adj glycol) or (polybutylene adj glycol) or (polypentylene adj glycol) or (polyhexylene adj glycol) or (polyheptylene adj glycol) or (polyoctylene adj glycol) | USPAT; EPO; JPO; Derwent; IBM TDB | 2001/02/01 13:02 | | | 0 |
| 29 | BRS | 18033 | polyalkylene adj glycol | USPAT; EPO; JPO; Derwent; IBM TDB | 2001/02/01 13:02 | | | 0 |
| 30 | BRS | 33719 | ((polypropylene adj glycol) or (polybutylene adj glycol) or (polypentylene adj glycol) or (polyhexylene adj glycol) or (polyheptylene adj glycol) or (polyoctylene adj glycol)) or (polyalkylene adj glycol) | USPAT; EPO; JPO; Derwent; IBM TDB | 2001/02/01 13:18 | | | 0 |
| 31 | BRS | 4975 | (spin$ or axon$ or neuro$) with ( injury or injuries or damagae or impair$) | USPAT | 2001/02/01 13:14 | | Truncation Overflow. Return string from Server is: 5`0`0`SPI | 1 |

| | Type | Hits | Search Text | DBs | Time Stamp | Comments | Error Definition | Errors |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 32 | BRS | 1 | (((polypropylene adj glycol) or (polybutylene adj glycol) or (polypentylene adj glycol) or (polyhexylene adj glycol) or (polyheptylene adj glycol) or (polyoctylene adj glycol)) or (polyalkylene adj glycol)) same ((spin$ or axon$ or neuro$) with ( injury or injuries or damagae or impair$)) | USPAT | 2001/02/01 13:08 | | | 0 |
| 33 | BRS | 155 | (((polypropylene adj glycol) or (polybutylene adj glycol) or (polypentylene adj glycol) or (polyhexylene adj glycol) or (polyheptylene adj glycol) or (polyoctylene adj glycol)) or (polyalkylene adj glycol)) and ((spin$ or axon$ or neuro$) with ( injury or injuries or damagae or impair$)) | USPAT | 2001/02/01 13:13 | | | 0 |
| 34 | BRS | 155 | ((((polypropylene adj glycol) or (polybutylene adj glycol) or (polypentylene adj glycol) or (polyhexylene adj glycol) or (polyheptylene adj glycol) or (polyoctylene adj glycol)) or (polyalkylene adj glycol)) and ((spin$ or axon$ or neuro$) with ( injury or injuries or damagae or impair$))) and (py<1998) | USPAT | 2001/02/01 13:14 | | | 0 |
| 35 | BRS | 6294 | (spinal or spine or axon$ or neuron$ or nerve) with ( injury or injuries or damagae or impair$) | USPAT; EPO; JPO; Derwent; IBM TDB | 2001/02/01 13:17 | | | 0 |
| 36 | BRS | 155 | (((polypropylene adj glycol) or (polybutylene adj glycol) or (polypentylene adj glycol) or (polyhexylene adj glycol) or (polyheptylene adj glycol) or (polyoctylene adj glycol)) or (polyalkylene adj glycol)) and ((spinal or spine or axon$ or neuron$ or nerve) with ( injury or injuries or damagae or impair$)) | USPAT; EPO; JPO; Derwent; IBM TDB | 2001/02/01 13:26 | | | 0 |
| 37 | BRS | 1 | (((polypropylene adj glycol) or (polybutylene adj glycol) or (polypentylene adj glycol) or (polyhexylene adj glycol) or (polyheptylene adj glycol) or (polyoctylene adj glycol)) or (polyalkylene adj glycol)) same ((spinal or spine or axon$ or neuron$ or nerve) with ( injury or injuries or damagae or impair$)) | USPAT; EPO; JPO; Derwent; IBM TDB | 2001/02/01 13:26 | | | 0 |